INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. NO. XVII 293— BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1929. ONE ANNA

MEERUT TRIAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW.

Dange Raises A Constitutional Issue.

MR. SINHA'S RETORT TO "CHOTA" CROWN COUNSEL.

M. G. Desai's Counsel Opens Defence Arguments.

MEERUT, Dec. 11.

"Either drop the "conspiracy" case from to-day or alter the petition of complaint". This was the burden of accused Dange's constitutional objection he raised to-day. Dange said that in view of the treaty which came into effect from to-day between England and Soviet Russia the various arguments, expressions and references that were inevitably brought against Soviet Government and the Comintern and members of the Government of Russia and formed the basis of the complaint were knocked out and as such, according to constitutional law and etiquette the Magistrate could not proceed with this case. If, however, the Government of India still wanted to proceed with it by taking shelter under the clause which permitted it "to order its own life within its own jurisdiction" Dange submitted that Government must alter the principal complaint and section and then re-institute a case under a different complaint.

NO INSTRUCTIONS FROM GOVT.

Mr. Khairat Nabi on behalf of the prosecution stated that they had received no instructions from the Government nor did they know exactly what the terms of the so-called Treaty were. The prosecution, he pointed out, had repeatedly stated that there was no case against the Government of Russia, and the charge had been laid against the Third International.

ORDERS RESERVED.

The Court asked Mr. Sinha to continue his arguments and reserved orders on Dange's objection.

Mr. Sinha Resumes Defence Arguments.

—:o:—

Resuming the defence arguments, Mr. Sinha said that the Workers and Peasants Party was an indigenous organisation. If there was some similarity of ideas between its principles and Communism it was due to Communism spreading as a new school of philosophy all the world over.

He next dealt with the individual cases of Alwe Hutchinson and Dr. Shivnath Bannerjee. Mr. Sinha urged that on the evidence regarding Alwe's activities, there was no doubt that he was a genuine Trade Unionist who did not even understand the meaning of Communism.

ILLEGAL TRIAL.

Hutchinson's trial in this case was illegal altogether, as the evidence showed that he could not have joined the other accused in anything.

Alluding to Dr. Shivnath Bannerjee, Mr. Sinha contended that since the time of the rejuvenation of the Communist Party alleged by the prosecution, Shivnath had been in jail. How could he then conspire?

After discussing various points connected with the admissibility of the evidence and the value of circumstantial evidence, Counsel quoted from a statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons in 1919, in which he said, Mr. Lloyd George boasted of incurring an expenditure of onehundred million pounds in supporting anti-Bolshevik propaganda.

WHITE PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Sinha drew attention to the writing of Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, who, he said, had exposed the "White propaganda" against the Soviet system, as being due to hatred of Communist ideals.

Concluding Mr. Sinha stated that when it became difficult to meet the big bull (Russia) in open warfare, Imperialist ingenuity discovered a subtler form of attack in the shape of prosecution of innocent men in a country like India.

NOT VIOLATED ANY LAWS.

Counsel, however, hoped that the Court would check inroads by the Executive upon the constitutional rights of citizens, of freedom of thought, speech and organisation. In these days any labour worker was branded as red hot "Bolshie" and a paid agent of Moscow, but the verdict in the case of these accused, he was sure, would be that they had not violated laws, but by submitting to laws, had triumphed over laws.

Finally, Mr. Sinha thanked the Magistrate for his extreme courtesy and indulgence, and eulogised the services of Messrs. B. D. Joshi, F. H. Ansari and K. B. Chatterjee.

MR. MITTER'S STRANGE QUESTION.

Mr. J P. Mitter, the Prosecution Counsel, remarked that the prosecution were accustomed to "the usual slogans" of the defence that the prosecution was undertaken because the accused held certain opinions, that it was an attack on trade unionism, etc., but he enquired whether Mr. Sinha could give an indication of what the defence was, if any, or would he reserve it till the sessions.

Mr. Sinha replied, that it was a strange request to make in a court of enquiry. The accused were always on the defensive, and he had met the arguments of the prosecution. What the defence was could be read between the lines of his arguments.

MR. DESAI'S DEFENCE.

Mr. A. H. Kirtikar, counsel for M. G. Desai then commenced arguments. Mr. Kirtikar urged that Desai was an independent journalist, and he had made his position quite clear in his statement. The 61st Trade Union Congress held at Belfast had admitted that the Labour Research Department was not a Communist body. Desai had gone to the Labour Research Department for the purpose of making certain references and obtaining statistics. With regard to the alleged possession of certain Communistic literature by Desai Mr. Kirtikar submitted that a journalist's business was to deal with all sorts of literature. Desai had gone to England as the representative of the Nationalist newspaper the "Voice of India," and on his return he had joined two Nationalist newspapers in Bombay. Counsel said that what the accused did was far more important than what he read.

He explained Desai's possession of Communist literature, a letter of introduction from Mr. William Paul, Editor of the "Sunday Worker", and also his association with the Labour Research Department, while in England. Referring to the "Spark", which was his proprietory concern, Mr. Kirtikar contended that it was never a party organ, supporting his contention from various documents.

Mr. Kirtikar will be continuing his address to-mororw.

"ARRIVING FROM THE CLOUDS."

SIR F. HUMPHRYS IN BAGHDAD.

How Iraq Looks Upon New High Commissioner.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Baghdad.—Sir Francis and Lady Humphrys and their daughter arrived at Baghdad to-day. They flew across the desert from Palestine two troop-carrying aeroplanes escorting them on the last stage of the journey with six smaller machines. Iraqis were obviously impressed by the fine aerial display.

The Crown Prince on behalf of King Faisal welcomed the new High Commissioner at the aerodrome. Others present included members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies and many other local notables, who were all introduced to Sir F. Humphrys who shook hands at least 200 times before leaving the aerodrome for the Residency. The British community was strongly represented. The attitude of the local press was noncommittal. They point out that Sir G. Clayton knew Arab countries whereas Sir F. Humphrys arrives "from the clouds".—Reuter.

GREEK PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

Admiral Condouriotis Resigns.

ATHENS, Dec. 10.

President Admiral Condouriotis has resigned.—Reuter.

(Paul Condouriotis, Greek admiral and statesman, was born in 1855. After the first deposition of King Constantine in 1917 he again became Minister of Marine in the third Venizelos Cabinet, resigning in 1919, when Parliament bestowed upon him the title of "Admiral" for life. In 1920, on the death of King Alexander he was for a short time regent. Soon after the defeat of Venizelos he resigned and went abroad, but returned and on December 20, 1923, the day after George II left Greece, was again appointed regent. On March 25, 1924 the National Assembly, after deposing the dynasty, confirmed his mandate until after the plebiscite of April 13, and his title was then changed to that of President of the Republic.)

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

—:o:—

Lady Sykes visited the Womens Work Room of the Bombay European Relief Association on Wednesday.

Colonel and Mrs. Crawford and Dr. Voronoff lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay inaugurated the Series of Lectures held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

—:o:—

Canton Full With Wounded Men.

REFUGEES FLOCK TO HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.

There was severe fighting between the rebels and the Government forces on the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways as also 27 miles north of Canton to which place large reinforcements of Nationalist troops have rushed from Canton.

Hospitals at Canton are crammed with wounded persons.

Steamers are arriving at Hong Kong from Canton crowded with families of Chinese officials.—Reuter

Mr. D. E. O. Brien Succeeds To Peerage.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Mr. D. E. F. O'Brien has succeeded to Peerage on the death of Lord Inchiquin.—Reuter

AIR MAIL TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Question In Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated that Government of India hoped that the extentions of Indian air mail service to Delhi would be inaugurated this year. The Government of India was in every making efforts to ensure that timetable adopted for regular service would secure regular and prompt transit of foreign mails to and from India.—Reuter.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT KABUL.

—:o:—

Arrangements To Be Made Shortly.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Mr. Henderson stated in the House of Commons that it was proposed to restore full, British representation at Kabul as soon as necessary arrangements had been made but it might not be possible for some time. He had not yet decided whom to send to Kabul.—Reuter.

COAL MINES BILL.

—:o:—

Commons Pass First Reading.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The House of Commons has formally passed first reading of the Coalmines Bill introduced by Mr. William Graham to the provide for regulating and facilitating production supply and sale of coal by coalowners, temporary amendment of Section three of Coalmines Act f 1908 and constitution and functions of Coalmines National Industrial Board and matters connected with these purposes."—Reuter.

Sir A Cobham In Marseilles.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Marseilles.—Sir rAlan Cobham who is flying to Africa arrived here at 1-55 this afternoon. He leaves for Pisa to-morrow.—Reuter.

Ghatkopar Congress Committee.

—:o:—

A general meeting of the members of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee will be held on Friday, the 13th instant, at 8-30 p.m., at the bungalow of Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai, to do the following business:—

(1) To elect the candidates on behalf of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee for the forthcoming election of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality which is to be held on 21st December, 1929

(2) Any other urgent business with the sanction of the President.

MAD MULLAHS AT THEIR JOB AGAIN.

—:o:—

Stirring Up Agitation In Kohidaman.

"PUNISHING" NADIR KHAN

PESHAWAR, Dec. 11.

The latest information from Kabul indicates that great unrest still prevails in Kohidaman.

The punitive expedition despatched by Nadir Khan is vigorously trying to root out the insurgent element.

The disturbance is reported to be due to the activities of fanatical Mullahs who preach that Habibullah "Mehdi Imam," though shot by "infidels" is still alive like Jesus Christ and that he will soon come again to "punsh Nadir Khan take back the throne and thus establish a true Islamic Government."—A. P.

WILL AMANULLAH RULE AGAIN?

—:o:—

Conqueror Of Kabul Interviewed.

Sardar Shah Wali Khan, in a press interview declared that Afghanistan wished to be friendly with all European countries, including Soviet Russia. He emphatically denied the existence of Bolshevik propaganda in Afghanistan and added that Afghanistan would never allow any such propaganda to exist in her territories. Equally emphatically he denied that Bacha-e-Saqa had been helped by any foreign power.

Asked if there was any possibility of Amanullah returning to Afghanistan, the Sardar stated that everything depended on the wishes of the people. They had chosen Nadir Khan as their King and it was a matter entirely for them to decide who should rule them.

Referring to the Indian Press he said that he was grateful to the generally sympathetic attitude taken by the Press towards Nadir Khan. He also wished to thank the Indian people for the valuable help they rendered Afghanistan in her troubles.

The Sardar complained of the attitude taken by an Urdu paper in Delhi which had been carrying on propaganda against Nadir Khan. He was gratified to see that the campaign of misrepresentation carried on by that paper had not in the least influenced the people either in India or in Afghanistan. The friendliest feelings existed towards Nadir Khan both in India and in Afghanistan.

The Sardar added that the new regime would address itself towards modernisation of Afghanistan in the matter of transport communication and education. The social and sartorial reforms introduced by Amanullah would not be forced upon the people, but would be left to their own choice.

NADIR KHAN'S SUCCESS.

—:o:—

Japanese People Send Greetings.

TOKYO, Nov. 11.

(From A Correspondent.

(By Mail).

At a public meeting of the Japanese people who are over solicitous for the independence of Asia, was held at Sankaido. Tameike, Asakusa-Ku, Tokyo, on November 11, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

The Japanese people assembled at this meeting are hereby express their extreme satisfaction at the news of the suppression of the rebellion in Afghanisthan led by Bachha-I-Sakao, and offer their heart-felt congratulations to His Majesty General Nadir Khan for his victory.

The Japanese people hereby express their ardent hope that the new regime under the able guidance of His Royal Majesty General Nadir Khan will be able to overcome satisfactorily all the difficlties and dangers which are threatening Afghanisthan, and the like of which Japan had to face and successfully overcome at the time of the Meiji Restoration, and lead the mountain kingdom on its onward march to complete freedom and independence;

Resolved that a copy of this resolution beforwarded to His Royal Majesty General Nadir Khan.

Mr. Yasunosuke Tanabe, President at the meeting while some of the prominent Japanese present were Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, a famous Japanese leader, Major General I. Miura, Rear Admiral K. Morivama, Ex-Ambassador K. Honda, Ex-Consul General M. Murayama. Mr. R. Iogi, Editor of "The Japan and the Japanese" Reverend S. Tanaka, President of Buddhist Association, Mr. R. Hasegawa, Principal of the Mahayana Budhist College, Dr. Shumei Ohkawa, Ll.D., Director of the Oriental Research Bureu and Mr. Kuzuu, Director of the Kokuryu Association.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Change Of Creed Advocated.

ANDHRA'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

BEZWADA, Dec. 10.

The following resolution, among others, was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee held today at 2 p.m., Mr. D. K. Nageswararao Pantulu presiding:—

This Committee recommends to the Lahore Congress.

(1) to change its creed to one of complete independence.

(2) In view of the Parliamentary debates and Mr. Wedgewood Benn's reply thereon and the Government's repressive policy even after the Viceregal announcement, this Committee opines that it is not in consonance with its self-respect to co-operate with the Government; hence it recommends to the Lahore Congress to boycott the Round Table Conference.

(3) To draft a programme of work for the achievement of complete independence as per Calcutta Congress resolution.—Free Press.

Rain Interfers With Congress Preparations.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 11

Lahore and adjoining districts are having rain since last night. Rain is quite timely for the crops but it has interfered with the erection of the Congress Pandal. In is, however, not expected to cause any serious delay in the completion of Lajpatrai Nagar according to programme.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BURMA TO A. I. C. C.

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman And Mr. Chakravarty Elected.

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

At a meeting of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee held on the 5th, Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Shyam Sundur Chakravarty were elected from Burma on the All-India Congress Committee.—Free Press.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.

—:o:—

Mr. Asaf Ali's Move.

DELHI, Dec. 11.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-law will move at the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress for adoption of the Report of the Provincial Redistribution Committee suggesting that Delhi might be constituted into a separate province.

It is understood a deputation of representatives of the divisions recommended for inclusion in the proposed Delhi province will wait on the Home member.—Free Press.

MOSCOW ON THE BRAIN.

—:o:—

"Russia At Bottom Of Agitation In India."

INCHCAPE'S THEORY.

TIRADE AGAINST HAJI BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Presiding over annual meeting of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Lord Inchcape expressed apprehension with regard to situation in India and was of opinion that Moscow was at the bottom of agitation.

Referring to India Coastal Reservation Bill Lord Inchcape said that "It would be a deathblow to progress and prosperity of India and its credit which is mostly provided by Great Britain if any discrimination is adopted against British enterprise in India."—Reuter.

MR. ABDUL BARI IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Citizens Accord Grand Reception.

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Moulvi Abdulbari Chowdhary arrived at Sealdah station yesterday evening by the Chittagong Mail. A huge gathering comprising of all sections of the public representatives of numerous associations and many leaders assembled at the platform and accorded him a fitting reception. On alighting from the train he was garlanded by the Mayor Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, on behalf of the Calcutta public, by Mr. Mohamed Nurulha Chowdhary on behalf of the Daily Sultan Board of Trustees, by the Secretaries of Chittagong Students Association, Seamen's Union, Mariners' Union and others. Moulvi Apdulbaree Chawdhary starts for Bombay tomorrow whence he will proceed to Delhi to attend the Viceroy's Shipping Conference.

Pusa Board Of Agriculture.

—:o:—

PUSA, Dec. 11.

Opening the Board of Agriculture, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar pointed out that the Board would henceforth be called the Board of Agriculture and Animal Musbandry and would consist of two wings, one of crops and soils and the other of animal health and animal husbandry. The constitution of both had been enlarged by the inclusion of 20 non-officials selected by the provinces with five representatives from Universities. The ideal of the Council, he affirmed, was co-operation with provinces and not interference. Now that the Council of Agriculture had ample funds, the Board could make recommendations with renewed confidence.—A. P.

DEATH OF U. P. I.C.S. OFFICER.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Dec 11.

Mr. R. G. D. Walton, I.C.S., officer on special duty at the headquarters of the Government of the United Provinces, died suddenly of heartfailure at the Royal Hotel, Lucknow, to-day. The deceased, who was barely 29 years old, joined the Indian Civil Service in October, 1923. He served as Assistant Magistrate at Agra and acted as District Magistrate, Cawnpore. He was then put on special duty in connection with the preparation of the annual administration report. He attended office even yesterday but last evening he had an attack of slight fever and died this morning.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Some Members Fail To Meet Liabilities.

MILL SHARES QUIET.

Bombay Dec. 11.

To-day when the Stock Exchange re-opened after clearing, there was some rumours about failures. It is understood that two members of the Stock Exchange were unable to meet their obligations in the last clearing. The amount involved is small and it is said that one of the defaulting firm is likely to settle his liabilies. However, on making further enquiries in the market we understand several clients have not paid their losses to the Brokers and some have made partial payments. The Brokers had to bear the burden

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and under these days of financial hardships it is advisable to have cautious operotions. Otherwise some unawares will be caught in the keen fight between Bulls and Bears.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 717/ and improved to Rs. 722/ on scattered buying but later on declined on liquidation on the news from Delhi that no immediate action is to be taken in connection with import duty. Fazal opened at Rs. 516/. This level proved to be the highest as there was increased selling pressure which depressed prices to Rs. 509/. Towards the close there was some recovery to Rs. 511/ Pearls opened at Rs. 302/ and after advancing to Rs. 307/ declined to Rs. 303/ Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 265/ and declined to Rs. 260/ but readily improved to Rs. 266/. The improvement was not maintained and again declined to Rs. 260/ and closed at Rs. 261/. There was impressive demand for scindia shares which firmed to Rs. 11/9- On the whole there was limited business and market looks like fluctuating with a downward tendency.

The following table shows that the production of Steel ingots at Tata Iron Works are steadily increasing and November figure stands the highest. The lowest figure of 38490 was reached during July last.

	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Finished Steel
April 1929	52197	45372	31493 *1695
May 1929	59348	44052	33270 *2626
June 1929	60899	41640	30651 *1596
July 1929	55699	38490	33778 * 4356
August 1929	67717	50229	34210 *161
Sept. 1929	67941	47113	32205
October 1929	72019	53314	42135
Novem. 1929	70017	55302	36027

*Rolled from foreign billets are included.

The average production figures per month for the following years.

1928-29	42,409	32981	22,441
1927-28	54,366	49,992	34,277
1926-27	51,000	44,166	31,166
1925-26	47,750	39,116	26,366

Includes the strike period.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Bombay Dyeing 717,22,18,20,18,16,17.
Century 297,98,97,98,96,97,96.
Colaba 137.
Crescent 79.
Fazul 516,13,15,16,12,13,10,9,10,11.
Indore 368.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 457,56.
New Great 163.
Pearl 302,6,7,4,3.
Simplex 35,37.
Swadeshi 385.
Burma 753,56,55,53.
Hydro 1197,1200,1193.
Tram 138,136.
Deff. 265,62,62,66,60,61.
Ord. 59-4,60-8,59-8.
3½ p.c. 67-10-6.
1945-55 101.
Bundi 15-10.
Indian 245.
Alcock 305.
Scindia 11-9.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 77-8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS,

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 332/8
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y 165.
Bharat 100 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (25) 201 717-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 456-4.
Century 100, 296-4.
Colaba Land 137-8.
Crescent 100 79-6.
Fazulbhoy 250, 511-4.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 127/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 150
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1750
Indian Bleaching etc 100 101 106-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1100
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221) 368-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kohinoor 153-2.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 86-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1470.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 20.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 163-12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 318, 307/8
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil, 2
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Simplex 30, 37-8.
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 3090
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100 387/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20/.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2430.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2xd. 95.
Baroda 5500 0/8 77.
Central 200 xd. 16/12
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1320
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 325.
Union 5|11 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 15-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Indian Cement 248/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 10/8
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4
United Cement 100 6y 65.
Katni Defd. 665
Katni Ord. 180

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 825
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 114
Central Provinces 81
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Dhon 90. 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 672/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y 132/8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 122/8
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 660.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 135-10
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101. xd 1193-12
Tata Power 300 nil, 535
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y. 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 520- xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 487-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11-6
New Indian Assurance 6 19-10
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd. 6-4.
Industrial& Prudential 6 9-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y. 305.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 211-14
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 37.
Burma F Corporation 753-12
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 11/12
Indian Radio Ord. 325
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 11-9
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 59-8
Tata Iron Defd. 261-14
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 54

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Recovers 14 To 18 Points.

MOVE TO RAISE LOANS TO 20 CENTS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Yesterday, the New York Cotton Exchange opened quiet at about unchanged prices and declined 6 points on lower Liverpool advices. At this level there was a sudden change and market picked up strength and advanced 25 points from the lowest level reached soon after the opening. The support was mostly trade buying and short covering influenced by the suggestion of the U. S. A. Senate Agricultural Committee to the Federal Farm Board, to gradually rains loans to cotton growers to 20 cent level. This suggestion had a good moral effect and prices recovered. It remains to be seen how far the present improvement is carried as there is still notable absence of speculative or investment buying. The sentiment will be largely influenced by demand for the manufactured goods. It would therefore be advisable to operate cautiously for the time being We do not believe that the suggestion of the Senate Agricultural Committee will have any sustaining influence since such strategy can be looked upon as a "Borrow From Peter to pay Paul" arrangements and in the final analysis places a liability of great proportins on the shoulders of the cotton growers. During the last few minutes there was some liquidation which resulted in a realpse of 5 points and the market closed at a rise of 14 to 19 points. Spat cotton prices closed at a rise of 15 points to 17.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 18 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 17.13c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points and some further decline was recorded on long liquidation. Towards the close there was partial recovery and the market closed at decline of 9 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points to 9.51 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. Sakel spot prices declined 20 points to 14.40d.

Empire cotton futures rued easy and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points with January 9.10 and March 9.17.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden & Co., dated 10th inst.:—

"Senate Agricultural Committee suggestion to raise Farm Board loan gradually to 20 cents, caused short covering and local buying. Think that sustained advance immediate unlikely."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"No selling pressure at these prices."

Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

New York January highest 17.28 (2-47 p.m.), lowest 17.03 (10-14 a.m.).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 10.
January	17.23 plus .14
March	17.55 plus .19
May	17.80 plus .18
July	17.94 plus .18
October	17.83 plus .17
Middling Spot	17.35 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 10.
December	17.10 plus .18
January	17.13 plus .16
Middling Spot	17.13 plus .15

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 10.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	17.06
March	17.37
May	17.63

New York 11-45 a.m.

January	17.12
March	17.41
May	17.67

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 106/8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 100
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 137
Tata 2nd Pref. 77/8
Andhra Pref. 1050
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power Pref. 1047-8

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 11.

In sympathy with over-night advance at New York, the local market opened at Rs. 318-8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was absence of demand and prices declined to Rs. 317-2 under long liquidation. Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 317-4.
Oomra D-J 265-12.
Oomra March 273-12.
Oomra May 278-8.
Bengal D-J 213.
Bengal March 222-8.
Bengal May 229-4.

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, Dec. 11. To-day	Total
Bengal D./J.	3,700	18,300
Oomra D./J.	1,800	5,700

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bomay Dec. 11.
Dec.	192.90+1.10
Mar.	194.30+0.40
June	196.40+0.30

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Dec. 11.			
Bengal	228	223	218	212
Sindh	233	228	223	217
Punjab	228	223	218	212
Rajputana	228	223	218	212
Umra No. 3	274	269	264	
C. P. No. 1.	289	284	279	
C. P. No. 2.	281	276	271	

ROOM RATE.

	Bombay, Dec. 11.
Bengal D.|J.	215
Bengal March	224
Bengal May	230
Broach A|M	318
Umra D|J	267
Umra March	274
Umra May	279

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

200 Perystal & Co. Wun 286.
500 Volkart Bros. Harda 225.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Pachora 263-3|4.
200 Arjan Khimjee Malkapur 268
200 Tata & Co. Pandharpur 275
100 Tata & Co. Amalner 264
100 Tata & Co. Hingoli 273.
100 Forbes & Co. Khandwa 273
100 Nesho & Co. Khandwa 271-1|2
400 Dawn Mill Arvi 230|235
150 Shankarlal Himatram Pandurna 290
200 Currimbhai Khurja 200
200 P. R. Vakharia Darwaha 273
200 G. G. Kesha Digras 270
200 Bombay & Co. Amalner 262-1|2

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 10.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

	Liverpool, Dec. 10. Opening	Closing
December		9.18 —.09
January	9.19	9.21 —.09
February		9.23 —.08
March	9.28	9.30 —.08
April		9.31 —.09
May	9.35	9.38 —.09
June		9.33 —.09
July	9.41	9.43 —.09
August		9.41 —.09
September		9.39 —.08
October	9.38	9.36 —.08
November		9.35 —.08
December		9.34 —.08
January 1931		9.34 —.08
Middling Spot		9.51 —.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Scinde Fully Good	5.50	—.15
Scinde Fine	5.75	—.15
Scinde Superfine	6.00	—.15
Bengal Good	5.25	—.15
Bengal Fully Good	5.50	—.15
Bengal Fine	5.75	—.15
Oomra Good	6.50	—.15
Oomra Fully Good	6.80	—.15
Oomra Fine	7.10	—.15
Broach Fully Good	7.50	—.15
Broach Fine	7.75	—.15
Broach Superfine	8.00	—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

January	13.77	—.05
March	13.97	—.05
May	14.16	—.04
July	14.34	—.04
November	14.45	—.04
December	14.45	—.04
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	14.40	—.20

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 10.

Demand Bills	487.87

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bomay Dec. 11.

	1929-30
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 10-12-29	6115000
„ Yesterday do.	84000
Exports to date do.	3312000
Stock at Ports 6-12-29	2538000
„ Interior Towns do.	1452000
„ Liverpool 6-12-29	807000
Visible Supply 6-12-29	5778000
Quantity in Sight do.	10208000
„ out of „ 7-12-29	6159000

LONDON METALS.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

Copper Brazlets £92 1|2.
Yellow Metal £69 1|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £19 1|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £12 5|8.
Tin English Ingots £182.
Antimony Foreign Refined
Dec-Jan Quoted £29-2-6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 10.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot Sellers 9-7|8

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

Silver—China small buyer. Business small. Market is quiet.
Spot 22 5|8
Forward 22 11|16

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-10 1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5 1|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 13|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

T T Berlin on London	20.38 7|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09 1|2
T T Brussels on London	34.37
T T Madrid on London	35.26
T T Milan on London	93.25
T T Berne on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.56

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £18 5|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £125.
National Bank of India £46.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £85.
Conversion Loan £73 7|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 p.c. £100 1|2.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c. £49 3|4.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £52 1|4.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1|4.
Consols £52 1|4.
War Loan 5 p.c. £99 7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91 1|2.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Sensational Decline In Groundnut Prices.

GENERAL FEELING BEARISH ON OFFICES SELLING.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

As pointed out yesterday, there was heavy selling pressure in the produce market the general sentiment is now inclined to lower prices on continued heavy selling by export offices. The situation is becoming grave and if proper and timely measures are not taken, is is likely to result in panic and chaos.

GROUNDNUTS.

There was continued heavy selling by foreign firms and prices recorded a sharp decline of about a rupee to Rs. 51/7. The selling pressure is very heavy and if continues at this rate, very grave situation will develop. Bombay Bold were sold at Rs. 10/2 while Reds were placed at Rs. 9/14. On European export firm made a show of buying but its seemed nominal and small buying could not save the market from a sensational decline. It is advisable to adopt caution at the moment.

LINSEED.

The Linseed market ruled rather steady with a limited turnover prices are quoted at Rs. 13/8 but there are few sellers.

CASTORSEED.

The Castorseed ring was quiet with marked absence of buyers. Prices declined to Rs. 9/12 while May Option is quoted at Rs. 9/14/6.

COTTONSEED.

There was large selling and it is estimated that once 5000 Candys were sold. This persistent selling has completely changed the complexion and everybody is now looking for a further decline. It is doubted that if tongs which are estimated of 45,000 Candys are liquidated prices seems certain to decline. This section of the produce market is under the tactics of the some export houses and requires caution as we believe that attempts are made to depress values.

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Yesterday the Argentine Linseed market displayed better tendency. There was absence of selling and prices improved under good demand. Closing quotations were as under:—

February	19.50+15
March	19.55+15

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

	Bomay Dec. 11.		
Linseed May	12	7	3
Linseed Ready	13	7	0
Wheat Jan.	7	4	3
Wheat May	7	9	6
Wheat White Piece	7	6	0
Wheat Ready	7	6	0
Rapeseed Yellow	10	14	0

BOMBAY GINGER AND PEPPER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

In this market offices are selling and the general tendency of the market is quiet. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

Pepper Allipie Ready	350
Pepper Maha Seed 15	346
Pepper Jeth Seed 15	351
Ginger unwashed Spot	35
Ginger wasted Spot	39
Ginger unwashed Maha	31/12
Ginger washed Posh	34/12
Allipie Pepper rates	365
Allipie Ginger	175/80
Pepper Garbal	65

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

	Bales. Arrivals	Rates Rs.
Ujjain	500	310|25
Indore	300	250|70
Ratlam	100	325|55
Senabad	200	280|82
Bir	200	278|80
Buranpur	200	280|82
Amalner	425	260|65
Dhulia	450	270|75
Chopda	100	280|82
Nagpur	400	300|315
Lyallpur (Sindh American)	100	335|40
Lyallpur (Deshi)	350	235|40
Onkara	150	330|35
Abohar	200	
Tandlianwala	50	
Chandosi	100	
Amraoti	500	262|51
Dhamangam	200	260|65

	Carts Arrivals	Rates Rs.
Barsi Kurrurwadi	200	260|65
Ganga Khed	250	275|80
Kandwa	900	275|80
Wardha	900	277|82
Wun	800	282|85
Pandharkawda	500	282|85
Yeotmal	800	280|85
Arvi	700	292|97
Nanded	500	330|40
Latur	350	335|40
Parbani	500	310|20
Khandesh		255|65
Ahmednagar		260|62
Jalna		262|65
Bijapur		265|67
Bengal U. P.		215|20
Khamgam		270|80
Jalgaon		265|70
C. P. No. 2.		270|72
Kudchi		305|10
Mathia		250|52
Pachora		265|70

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
14 Dec.	Viceroy of India ..	ALL	19,648
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,617
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkanda x ..		16,601
11 „	Rampura ..		16,568
18 „	Rajputana*.		16,650
25 „	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 „	Morea ..		19,946
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 „	Rasmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 „	Morea (Extra).		10,602
19 „	Rasmak ..		11,000
25 „	Mawa* ..		16,572
26 „	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	WITHOUT	16,538
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Rasmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkundax..		16,578
23rd „	Rasmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
22nd Dec. ..	Dumana ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumana ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£56	£105
C	£36	£60

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Dec.	21st „
Sydney Maru ..	13th Dec	25th
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec.	7th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	28th Dec,	9th Jan,
Yamato Maru..	29th Dec,	12th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
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Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
About 21st „	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Hi eizan Maru *	Straits & Japa	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
13th Dec.	Varsova ..	Basra	via Karachi
14th Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi'.	
16th Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi.	
18th Dec.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.	
18th Dec	Bandra ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
20th „	Elora ..	Mombasa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec,	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10508	.. ..	@ 8 Jan
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@ 22 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	31 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 5 Jan.	2 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
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of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

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The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

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BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 24th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.
A.G. GIAY,
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fissula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.
Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Severa new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,933.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 1,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

for each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, wide Indian business experience, shortly visiting all states of Southern, Western and Central Europe would like to hear from financier with a view to establish Limited Company. Write to Box No. 2412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2053

WANTED.—A PERSON to take charge of a Vegetarian Restaurant for 130 College Hostel Students. Those experienced in scientific healthy clean cooking need apply. Pay according to qualification. JAMSHED MEHTA, KARACHI.
A 33241.

WANTED at once—AGENTS and CANVASSERS on pay or Commission or both for securing advertisements for a popular Vernacular Magazine of Northern India with certified circulation of more than 15,000 copies. Apply stating full qualifications, whether experienced and terms. Box No. 2400 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33199

WANTED for a large Cotton Mill, up-Country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33235

WANTED.—A competent experienced COTTON PURCHASER for a big up-country mill. Apply sharp with testimonials, mentioning least salary acceptable. Box No. 2413, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33243.

... WANTED ...

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.

73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A PRINCIPAL for the Ayurvedic College. Must have fully studied Shastras in original. Apply with qualifications and testimonials to the undersigned before 31st December, pay from Rs. 150 to 250 according to qualifications.—(Sd.) SUMANT MEHTA, President, Ayurvadic College, Patan, N. Gujrat, Bombay Presdency.
A 33242

APPLICATIONS from Mahomedan Graduates are wanted immediately by undersigned for filling up certain clerical appointments in his office—CHIEF AUDITOR, G.I.P. Railway.
A 33253

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE & FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, 2 lbs. tin at Rs. 2/8. Thin shelled walnuts 10 lbs. basket at Rs. 4 free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chumber.
T R2042

NEVER BEFORE IN BOMBAY—Best Assortment X'MAS CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, Diaries 1930 Annuals, Books for Children, Novels, Periodicals Fashion Books, Autographs. Cheapest House, KING & CO., Fort Bombay.
T R2062

WANTED.—Two SLASHER SIZING MACHINES, Cylinders 7 and 5 feet respectively and to take Weavers Beam upto 60" width. Apply Box No. 2410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 33233

PERSONAL

THE IFTS will recover your Claims and execute your Decrees from Outstations in India. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay.
P R2061

LOAN.

22,000/- Rupees Loan without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants enlistment continued as per concession rate till 25th January, 1930. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st January, 1930. Ask list of loans distributed and rules THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L R33247

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. COY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th December, 1929, Nos. 15 Down and 16 Up Frontier Mail trains will be booked to halt at New Delhi for 2 minutes as an experiment for one month. Passengers and their luggage will be booked to and from New Delhi by these trains during this period.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 7th December, 1929.
33238

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a School Building at Dahisar, costing about Rs. 4,000/- on or before 4th January, 1930. For particulars apply to the PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri during office hours.
33244

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the First Floor this (THURSDAY) afternoon the 12th December, 1929, at 3 o'clock (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 12th December, 1929.
33254

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

VISIT OF FRENCH TENNIS PLAYERS.

All cars proceeding to the Exhibition Tennis Matches to be given by the French Tennis Players on the Bombay Gymkhana Queen's Road Tennis Courts on Thursday the 12th and Friday the 13th December, 1929 will proceed 'via' Queen's Road and will set down at the Willoughby Road or Carnegie Road entrances facing east. No cars will be allowed to enter Willoughby Road or Carnegie Road from Marine Lines. All cars will thereafter be parked on the Marine Lines Maidan. No cars will be permitted to park on Queen's Road, Carnegie Road, Willoughby Road or Marine Lines.

After the matches are over and in order to facilitate getting away, cars will be sent round by the Police to pick up owners at the Carnegie Road exit. All cars will circulate from the car park on the Marine Lines Maidan 'via' Marine Lines, Willoughby Road and Queen's Road to the exit on Carnegie Road. Should owners not be present, cars will be sent on.

This order is made under Section 23 (1) (c) of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 11th December, 1929.
33255

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF [illegible] BOILERS REQUIRED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of 24 Non-Loco, Vertical Boilers required for the Transportation Department". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1930.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent G. I. P. Railway.
2nd December, 1929.
33215.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KHAKI COTTON CLOTHING ETC. FOR THE WATCH & WARD STAFF.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of khaki cotton clothing etc., for the Watch and Ward Staff".

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1930.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
2nd December, 1929.
33214

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1945 of 1929

JAMIETRAM KUBERRAM and RANJIT JAMIETRAM. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

BHANSALI HARILAL PURSHOTTAM ..... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit against you as a Short Cause to recover from you the sum of Rs. 4,000/- with interest thereon at 10 annas per cent per month from the 6th day of November, 1926, till judgment costs and further simple interest at 6 per cent per annum till payment and that the 15th day of January, 1930, is fixed for its hearing and final disposal.

You are hereby summoned to appear on the day aforesaid at the High Court of Bombay at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by advocate and that in default of your appearance on that day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 3rd. day of October, 1929.

Yours, truly,
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
33251

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Consent Decree made on the 16th day of October, 1929, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 2398 of 1928 the Defendants in the said Suit have been restrained perpetually from selling or offering for sale or passing off Time-pieces under any mark or marks, which are colourable imitations of the Trade-marks or names, "WESTCLOX" and "BIG BEN" respectively used by our clients The Western Clock Co. of Illinois in the State of Illinois, U. S. A., in respect of their own Time-pieces.

The said Defendants are further restrained from using the word "BEN" either by itself or as a component part with other word [illegible] as their Trade-mark in respect of their Time-pieces.

Notice is accordingly given to all persons that our said clients are the sole owners of the Trade-mark "BIG BEN" as applied to Time-pieces. Any person or persons found to have infringed the said Trade-mark in any manner will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1929.

Messrs. LAM & CO.,
Attorneys for the Western Clock Co. of Illinois in the State of Illinois, U. S. A.
33249

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MONGHIBAI alias PREMIBAI, widow of Vallabhdas Meghji late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Champawady outside the Fort...Deceased.

(1) MORARJI PURSHOTTAM and (2) MULJI LUKHMIDAS, both Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, executors of the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 25th day of November, 1929.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
33250

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF LAMINGTON ROAD AND FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Bai Sarubai, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Foras Road, admeasuring about 96 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 449, 450, New No. 13960, Old Survey No. 131, New Survey No. 6980, Cadastral Survey No. 1/88 Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 4901, Street No. 144 and bounded on the East by the Municipal garden, on the West by the property of Noor Mahomed Abdulla and others, on the North by the property of Framji Davar and on the South by Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACAULAY AND CO.'S FOUNDRY WITH ITS GOOD-WILL AT THE CORNER OF TANK STREET (SOORTI MOHLLA), BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2479 of 1926 (Savakshaw vs. Ramdas), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned place.

One Foundry with all its materials, machinery, etc., known by the name of Messrs. Macaulay and Co., and stock-in-trade and good-will thereof in one lot as a going concern.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF VACANT LAND AT BANDRA, NEAR MOUNT MARY'S ORPHANAGE.

Under the instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 13 of 1925 (Bai Fatmabai, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy and others vs Mamomedibhai Mulla Esmailji) and with the consent of Mr. Abdullabhai Faizullabhai and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judges' Order dated the 14th December 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land situate at Bandra, admeasuring about 14390 1/2 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Survey No. 280 Pot No. 1 Entry No. C1792, D338, Survey No. 281, Pot No. 2 Entry No. 1796, Pot No. 8, Entry No. 1799, Pot No. 8, Entry No. 1801, Pot Nos. 15, 16, Entry No. 1806 and bounded on the North by the properties of Pestonji Dadabhoy, Pascol Anclerade, Lewis George Musquto De Monte Patel and Phillip Pereira, on the East partly by land belonging to the Mount Mary's Orphanage and partly by a public passage, on the South by the property of Enoos Koley and on the West partly by the property of De Monte and partly by the property of George Stephens.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Workus land situate at Bandra, admeasuring about 112 feet from East to West and 52 feet from North to South, bearing Survey No. 280 and bounded on the North by the property of Manaji Adarji, on the South by the property firstly herein above decribed on the West by the property of Phillip Francis Patel and on the East by the property of Jai Antone Pereira.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

NO RISK OF OPERATION.

CURE FOR HYDROCELE, TUMOUR, Hernia, Varicocele, Elephantiasis and all swelling diseases. Guaranteed to cure radically by external application. Free from injurious drugs. Highly recommended by medical authorities. 1 lb. Rs. 25, 1/2 lb. Rs. 12-8, 1 oz. Rs. 2-4.

S. P. PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Amherst Street P. O. Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO; Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhussein Jiwanji and Salebhai Abdulhussein the property situate at Parbhadevi Road and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of August 1920 and made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria and others of the other part, on Monday the 16th day of December 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue alongwith other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4601-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418-419 and New Survey No. 1772, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward No. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2759 (3), 2757 (4), Street Nos. 222-222A, 222B, and 222c and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhussein Mahomedalli Chhirawalla, on or towards the West by Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirthibai widows of Bhai Ram Chander and on or towards the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at 49, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Gala Premier Friday at 9-45 P. M.
Carl Laemmle's Talking and Singing Triumph!
Laura La Plante
As MAGNOLIA touching top peaks of emotion
Joseph Schildrkraut
As RAVENAL gambler, and wastrel exceptionally effective
IN

Embellished with Music, Ornamented with Song, its tempo in rhythm with the heart beats of the world!

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BETTY BALFOUR
IN
CHAMPAGNE
A Picture of the Finest Vintage !

THE RIALTO
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M
BY POPULAR DEMAND!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK'S RUN.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First Talking Picture:—
THE IRON MASK
SEQUEL TO
THREE MUSKETEERS
Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme —Animate in Spirit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO.
SHE WILL THRILL YOU.
and hold you in the romantic spell of her golden beauty as never before.
A Warner Bros. Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE NIGHTLY 6 AND 9-30 P.M.
The Prince of Mystifyers
CHEFALO
Supported by The
MAGDA PALERMO
MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

NEXT SATURDAY.
the 14th inst.
will see the release of
PRABHAT FILM CO.'S
first production
Gopal-Krishna
A Gorgeous Picture dealing with the merry enploits of Lord Krishna so dear to every pious heart produced by the able leaders of
Karna-Netaji Palkar &c.
Don't fail to see it
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust, Corporation Hall, 3-10 p.m.

Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, opening by H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 13.

S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind with the English mails of November 28, due at 6 a.m.

Invitation Tennis Tournament for the visit of the French Tennis Champion, Queen's Road Court, 4 p.m.

Garden Party in honour of Sardar Shah Walikhan, Willingdon Sports Club, 5 p.m.

The Sydenham College of Commerce, 4th College Day, the Hon. Sir George Rainy presiding, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 14.

S.S. Viceroy of India with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Winter meeting, 4th day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trusttes for the Improvement of the City of Bombay will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Thursday) at 2-30 p.m. B. T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 17th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.--A message from Penag received via Colombo and Madras says:--Telegraph Traffic to Bangkok totally interrupted. 200 messages awaiting transmission.--A. P.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL --The Gita Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. in the Maharashtra High School, at Lower Parel, Bombay. Sheth Jagjivan Ujamsey will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.--Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other paces in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

B. P. ANDHRA MAHASABHA.--A condolence meeting will be held today, (Thursday 12th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of Andhra Nilayam Parel, to mourn over the demise of Late Mr. G. Laxminarayana, the Telgu merchant of Bombay.

PRIZES TO NAVALE AND GODAMBE.

Messrs J. P. Desai and Co., Silk Manufacturers and Exporters, 38-42, Shamsett Street, Bombay, have presented one 'Jepi Silk' suit length to Mr. J. G. Navle for scoring the higest number of runs in the final, while one 'Jepi Silk' suit length to Mr. S. R. Godambe, for capturing the highest number of wickets in the final.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.--Nomination duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as candidate for the one seat of Delegate from this Ward. Nominations will be received at the Committee's office, at 2, Bapty Road, till 5 p.m. (B. T.) on Tuesday (the 17th inst.) In case of contest polling will take place on Friday the 20th December 1929 between 6-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. (B. T.) in the Committee's office, No. 2 Bapty Road.

WELCOME TO H. E. SHAH WALI KHAN.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students Union, Young Men's Hindu Association, and Youth Lodge Theosophical Society a meeting of the members of the above Institutions will be held today (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at the Brotherhood Hall to meet H. E. Shah Wali Khan, Afghan Ambassador to London.

LATE M. S. BINKAR.--A condolence meeting for the death of the famous Indian musician, Muradkhan Saheb Binkar, was held last Sunday at the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya Hall under the Presidentship of Dr. V. N. Bhajekar. The President and Mr. Kapleshwari paid tribute to the deceased and passed a resolution expressing deep sorrow for the sad demise.

RILIGIOUS DISCOURSES.--Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a Public Class on Bhagwat Gita in English at the Lohana Higher Educational Boarding House Devakaran Mansion, Second Floor, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, to-day, (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

BHAGWAT GITA JAYANTI.--Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala the Gita Jayanti Mahotsava will be observed for four days from to-day (Thursday to Sunday the 15th inst at 9-30 p.m. except Sunday when the meeting will be held at 9 a.m. Jaat Guru Shrimad Shankaracharaya, Shri Maganlal Sinoriwala Sastri, Shri Damoder Master, Shri Padumnabh Sastri, Shrimad Jogatirmoyan and Pursharam, Pandit Vasonji Ranchodji Joshi will deliver lectures of Gita Mahatmaya respectively. All residing in the suburb are cordially invited to take part.

Procession of Gita will take place on Sunday at 5 p.m.

HARIKIRTAN FOR UNTOUCHABLES.--Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Bhajan and Sankirtan Party will be organised at the Gulalwadi Temple opened for the so-called Untouchables.

Touchables and Untouchables will visit the said temple to perform Harikirtan within the temple for 1 hour from 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. on 'Ekadashi' to-day (Thursday).

Depressed Class institutions with their members. Bhajan Mandalis and other interested are requested to join at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road at 8-45 p.m. positively and then all will start for the Harikirtan at the Gualalwadi temple.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad writes:--

"Nominations for the 3 seats to be filled by election in the Board of Trustees of the All-India Spinners' Association are invited. Printed forms for nomination can be had from the Central Office at Ahmedabad, the provincial branch offices of the All-India Spinners' Association the All-India Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay and the A. I.S.A. Khandi Bhandar, Dadar, Bombay. Copies of the final list of members entitled to vote or stand at the election can also be had from the above mentioned offices. Nomination can be made only in the printed form. The nomination paper has to be signed by two members qualified to vote. The candidate has also to sign therein signifying his acceptance of the proposal. All the information called for in the form should be given clearly and in full.

The nomination papers should reach the Central Office of the All India Spinners' Association at Ahmedabad not later than the 15th. of January 1930. Any papers received thereafter will not be considered.

The nomination papers will be scrutinized and voting papers issued from the Central Office on or before the 1st of February 1930 to every member qualified to vote.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

7-30 a.m. Public Reception to Sjt. Subhas Bose, President-elect, B. P. Y. Conference at the station.

8 a.m. Procession to start from the station and pass through the City.

2 p.m. The Conference begins speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President.

8 p.m. Meeting of the Subjects Committee.

—:o:—

SUNDAY, DEC. 15.

1 p.m. Open Session of the Conference.

PLACE.

The Conference will meet in a specially constructed Shamiana at Sarkhej Road (in Seth Lalbhai Trikamlal's Wadi).

INDEPENDENCE CONFERENCE.

The Conference will take place in the Youth Congress Pandal, Sarkhej Road, Ahmedabad.

The Open Session will be held on Sunday, December 15, at 8 a.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside. Mr. Zinabhai Desai is elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

DELEGATES' TICKETS.

Any person who signs the independence pledge can be delegate on paying 4 annas. Tickets available at Mr. Y. J. Meherally, C/o. The Vanguard, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COLLECTOR'S CHARGE AGAINST TRAVELLING AGENT.

Application For Stay Of Proceedings.

An application for stay of proceedings was field on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, by A. C. Harris, a travelling agent, who was charged by Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I. C. S. at present Collector of Ratnagiri, with defamation.

In his application, the accused stated that although he had submitted a number of petitions to be supplied with copies of documents to set up his defence, the Court had not been able to furnish him with them. Therefore he wanted stay of proceedings to move the High Court.

In reply to the Magistrate, the accused said that the British authorities' action in getting him extradited from Chandernagore a French territory, was illegal. Secondly, he wanted all the documents relating to the inquiry held by Mr. Gilligan, then District Magistrate of East Khandesh on the question of ejecting him (the accused) from the Rest House at Bhusaval, which he had been occupying in October 1926.

Mr. P. Godinho, appearing for the complainant ,stated that the inquiry held by Mr. Gilligan was only a departmental one and not a magisterial inquiry. Therefore no documents existed.

The Magistrate, then observed that he had written for the documents which were relevant for the case and they were available. In regard to the complaint about extradition, the Magistrate said that this had been decided at the previous hearing.

The Magistrate, however, adjourned the case to December 23 to enable the accused to move the High Court.

"JO-HUKUMS" AT WORK.

—:o:—

MOVE AT THE CORPORATION.

We understand that some of the City Fathers intend to move a resolution in the Corporation at an early date requesting that body to present an address to the Viceroy on the occasion of his Excellency's arrival in Bombay next month.

The precise reasons for giving the address at the present juncture are not as yet known. But a number of "Johukums" are, it is understood, busy discovering them.

NATIONALITY LAW OF PERSIA.

—:o:—

The account of the law relating to the Nationalisation of Persian subjects published in the "Chronicle" of the 11th instant was through the courtesy of the editor of the "Iran League" Bulletin.

GRAND ACADEMY AT BANDRA.

—:o:—

A large number of people gathered in St. Peter's Compound on Sunday evening to witness the Academy organised under the auspices of the Men's Sodality of St. Peter's, Bandra.

The Statue of the Immaculate Conception was carried in solemn triumphant procession to St. Peter's Compound where the Sodalists held an Academy in honour of the 75th Anniversary of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Rev. V. Gracias, Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided.

Seated on the platform especially erected for the occasion were Rev. V. Gracias, Rev. M. Marti, S. J., Messrs. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor, Joaqim St. A. Menezes and Marshal D'Mello, the Prefect.

After a brief introduction by the Chairman, Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, delivered an interesting discourse on the "Doctrinal Exposition of the Hail Mary"; Mr. Dias explained the origin history, and import of the Angelical Salutation, "Ave Maria".

Mr. Joaqum St. Anne Menezes, spoke on the Excellence of the Hail Mary, depicting some very interesting facts from Church History.

During the intervals the audience was treated to exquisite music and singing of Hymns by the choirs of the various Sodalities, acompanied by St. Cecilia's Orchestra.

The Chairman in closing the Academy praised and thanked the two speakers for their learned discourses and thanked the organisers, especially Rev. Frs. Marti and Llorca, S. J. and the Men's Sodality for their successful endeavours in giving such a strong impetus to Catholic lay action.

ALL OVER TWO ANNAS.

—:o:—

Hawker Stabbed To Death In Broad Daylight.

While vehicular traffic was in full swing and the pedestrians busy walking along Duncan Road on Wednesday afternoon, a Mahomedan hawker was stabbed to death by a hooligan on the former's refusal to give him two annas "bakshis." The assailant with his hands and clothes dripping with the blood of his victim ran into a toddy shop whence Inspecor Shaikh Hussein secured him and led him handcuffed to the Maharbawry Police station.

The victim Mahomed was a cutlery hawker and was going with two or three friends along Duncan Road when he was accosted by Abdulla, a notorious character. Abdulla demanded two annas from the hawker but he refused to give him anything. The friends of the hawker also refused to comply with the audacious request of Abdulla whereupon the latter whipped out a knife and stabbed Mahomed in the heart and he dropped down dead with a scream. The passers—by raised an alarm and the assailant with the knife raised in his hand which was smeared with blood and his clothes also dripping with blood, ran into a toddy shop. The toddy shop keeper as well as his patrons were taken a back by the ghastly sight of the murderer but they could not venture to arrest him. Inspector Shaikh Hussein on receipt on information went to the spot and secured the man and led him to the police lock-up. An inquest will be held on the body of the deceased hawker on Thursday morning.

BAN ON JAIN PROCESSION AT SEOHARA.

—:o:—

Threat Of Satyagrah.

The Secretary of the All-India Digambar Jain Parished, Bijnor, wires:—

The Jain Rathyatra procession, with a series of lectures by learned persons, was to be held at Seohara, District Bijnor, from 10 to 14th inst. When almost all preparations were complete and thousands of rupees had been spent, Mr. Sohanlal Srivastava, Officiating District Magistrate promulgated an order stopping the procession stating tnat there was an opposition from a section of local Mohammadans. There was no question of a band before the mosque at prayer-time.

Ordinary Jain processions along the same route pass every year. There was, and there could be, no reasonable ground of opposition to a peaceful Jain procession. As result of the order the whole Jain Rathyatra procession and the serious of lectures have been postponed this action of the District Magistrate is driving the peaceful Jain community to adopt the weapon of Satyagraha."

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Dec 11.

Previous closing rate	17.80
To-day's opening rate	17.77
Diffeerence	—.03
To-day's closing rate	17.68
Difference	—12

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectations Rs. 316

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LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Previous closing rate	9.38
To-day's opening rate	9.46
Difference	plus .08
To-day's closing rate	9.43
Difference	plus—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 11.

Silver ready	22 10 0
	unchanged.
Silver Forward	22 10 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 11.

1st Settlement	51 4 0
2nd Settlement	51 5 0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1929.

THE RIGHT EMPHASIS.

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The problems of administration are different from the problems of education. And, if we are thinking, as the series of lectures entitled "Building a Better City" organised by Dr. Clifford Manshardt of the Nagpada Neighbour House suggests, of the "higher values of life in our city" the problems both of administration and education must be adjusted and attuned to modes and environment of civic life and not less but more clearly visualised. The building of a better city implies, above everything else, clear vision, clear perception of its future. A better city has to be visualised before it could be designed and planned. We are glad to notice that His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes emphasized this point in his speech, inaugurating the lecture series. The city has to be designed and planned before it could be well built and administered. Mr. Dalal, complains, in his lecture, not altogether without justification, that the "emphasis is too much upon the responsibility of the official and too little upon the responsibility of the citizen," For those acquainted with the historic evolution of better cities, those waching the processes of their growth, both in ancient and modern times, the question of civic vitalty is, however, as much a question of the right sequence of civic activities and enterprises as of the right emphasis on civic responsibilities. And, although the general title to the series of lectures points to the right sequence, it has been practically missed in the arrangement as well as in the choice of subjects for the series. Mr. Dalal referred to municipal franchise. He referred to the history of its gradual diffusion. He, moreover, discussed the futility of the occasional vote. Social truths remain, he says, unrecognised and the evils of debilitating environment for the city remain unremedied, despite popular enfranchisement. He deplores, rightly, the spasmodic activities of opportunist popular organisations. Finally, he advises, rightly again, resistance to vested interests. He has given figures indicating increasing municipal amenities in roads, light, water supply, drains, sanitation, medical relief, primary education and the housing of labour. He concludes with various suggestions, mostly adopted from America, for civic reforms. He is inclined to rely largely on "well-informed publicity" for the impetus to these reforms. Almost every proposal from Mr. Dalal for the remedying of the evils analysed by him is, by itself, valuable. Related to the vision of a better city to be built for the future, the proposals miss their logical sequence, arrangement and coherence.

If Mr. Dalal had, for example, discussed, along with his reference to the history of municipal enfranchisement, some of the principles of educative responsibility constituting local self-government, as for instance those suggested by Mr. Gokhale during the discussion of the question in the Bombay Legislative Council so far back as 1901, he would have supplied a more definite guidance, to the executive as well as to the popular representatives of the city. If, along with the figures for primary education, he had discussed the higher concepts and better methods of educating the child to the realities of its civic surroundings, the question of retrenchment or expansion would have been lifted from the sphere of unfruitful arithmetics. If, along with the figures for medical relief, sanitation, roads, or housing of labour, he had discussed the questions of open spaces, the planting of trees, recreation grounds and parks or the question of zones, he would have set an example to opportunist popular organisations. If, with the ennumeration of the evils of unhealthy environment, he had also endeavoured to suggest or rather insist on the necessity for town-planning and civic-design, he would have pointed the definite path to the building of a better city. He advocates resistance to vested interests. Ignorance is the most obstinate of vested interests. And, it cannot be removed by haphazard "publicity", however "well-informed." If he accepts Wells' statement that the ideal community towards which we move is "not a community of will simply: it is a community of knowledge and will replacing a community of faith and obedience," a civic community must be guided and controlled by continued educative endeavours not only "well-informed" but well-planned as well. Surely, the voluminous literature and the large-scale civic activities for "higher values" of life, recently so prominent in Europe and America, accentuate in graphic relief the outstanding tendency of the times for the positive supply of social needs, demands and aspirations, not for the negative prevention of social "evils." Mr. Dalal's lecture which gives prominence and precedence to problems of administration, of representation, of routine education and negative prevention thus, from the view of those seeking "higher values" of life, here as well as in Europe and America, gives the wrong sequence, the misplaced emphasis and the negative conception to civic problems.

We know that the citizen may be at present unable to formulate a policy, his representatives in the municipality unable to plan and the municipal executive unable to execute the programme, for the building of a better city If that is so, it is not due to lack of necessary suggestions and information. We have the daily growing voluminous periodicals and publications for guidance. Nor is it due to the absence of agencies which can enlighten us on the history, theory and statistics of civic importance. We have in the city, for example, the Social Service League and the University Department of Sociology and similar institutions of lesser or greater importance and prominence. But, so far as the actual building of a better city aspiring towards "higher values" of life is concerned, these suggestions and information and these agencies of social work and instruction leave both life and the environment of the city practically untouched. And, the overlapping and diffused activities of the various agencies of instruction and social work are rendered nugatory, precisely because the regenerative environment for the higher values of civic life has not been given its legitimate precedence. Consequently, it is not emphasised at all. If the agencies of instruction and social work as well as the municipal representatives of the people and the municipal executive are set to work out a positive plan and a definite programme of the actual building of a better city, they would save human life, energy and resources for the highest aspirations of the community. The Improvement Trust, the department for the supervision of building activities of the Municipality, the Port Trust, the Railway Corporations and big scale factories as well as the Indian Institute of Architects all should be brought in to assist the design and the building of the better city. In the meantime, the child who at present receives its education from the municipality must with the aid of lantern slides, organised civic tours, purposing and fruitful guidance in drawing, painting, homecrafts and music, be helped towards an intimate grasp of the realities, in its life and surroundings, of the "higher values" of civic life. For, the future of the city and the nation rests with the child.

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NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

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Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, returns to India to-morrow to resume his charge of the financial portfolio. The exact nature of his mission to England has not been known, though the official version was that he was sent there in connection with the financial aspects of the report of the Simon Commission. Problems in connection with the new scheme of self-Government will be heavy and complicated and it was but natural that the Finance Member of the Government of India should be personally consulted. It must not be forgotten, however, that those problems are interrelated with the problems as they exist at present and cannot be separated from them. The British people and their agents here, the Government of India have always arrogated to themselves the title of trustees of India and the time has now come when these trustees should at last recognise that they must hand over the trust to their ward. The coming Round Table Conference cannot be described as anything else than a meeting of the trustees and their ward for coming to a peaceful and friendly arrangement under which the trust will be transferred to the latter. As Mahatma Gandhi has always said, the form does not matter, it is the spirit which matters. Giving over the charge implies, however, many things, the principal of which is that the property, both movable and immovable, has been well taken care of and that it is handed over in a perfectly good condition. India must be handed over to the Indian people financially and industrially sound and without any crushing burdens.

Unfortunately as things have been going on at present, there does not appear to be any prospect of this being done. Leavng alone the policy followed by Government before the war with regard to industries and finance, even the policy pursued during the last ten years is a sufficient condemnation of the Government of India if they are to be impeached before the bar of international opinion. The events which preceded the appointment of the Babington Smith Currency Committee, the publication of their report, the flouting of the minority report of Sir Dadiba Dalal, rushing through the Imperial Council the iniquitous ratio of 2s., sale of reverse councils, frittering away of India's gold resources to the tune of 38 crores, treating with indifference warnings given by Indian experts and Indian commercial bodies—all this was symptomatic of the spirit of the / administration which brought about an Amritsar in politics. One should have thought that the orgy of blunders (if not worse) indicated in the above incidents would have brought about a change in the methods of Government. This was not to be however. When an attempt was made by the Indian commercial community to get the mistakes revoked, the Associated Chambers of Commerce egged on the Government to stick on to their miserable ratio of 2s., despite the fact that the exchange had widely departed from it and that merchants and industrialists had suffered immensely.

Ultimately when a Royal Commission was appointed Government could find only one independent leader of commercial opinion to be nominated on the same, the other Indian members being all known to be in favour of a higher ratio and out of touch with public opinion. Here too history repeated itself, for just as there was the solitary voice of Sir Dadiba Dalal to sound a note of warning regarding the report of the Babington Smith Committee, only the voice of Sir Purushottamdas was found to protest against the report of the Hilton Young Commission. Despite this warning and the warning of the whole of the Indian Commercial community and all public leaders Government again pushed through the Assembly the ratio of 1s 6d. The tragedy is that in a matter which concerns India vitally, only the personal pique and prestige of Sir Basil Blackett, a mere bird of passage, was allowed to prevail against united Indian opinion. India cannot now impeach Finance Members who wrought so much financial misery nor can it take effective steps against an Executive which plunged its finances in a disaster. We are suffering still from the worst effects of all that policy. It lies with Sir George Schuster to apply his mind to all these problems and to get the country out from the morass. It will be quite in tune with the spirit of the Viceroy's statement if the Finance Member admits the mistakes of the Government of India and convenes a Conference to examine the whole position which has become untenable.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FOR COMING STRUGGLE.

AWAKEN INDIA'S WOMANHOOD TO NATIONAL SERVICE.

(BY KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA)

In his recent address at the Trade Union Congress Pt. Jawaharlal says: "The time is fast approaching when our professions will be put to the test of action and suffering. And the measure of earnestness and the desire for freedom will be the measure of the deeds that you can do and not the strong language that you may use." This is only a faint forecast of what is to come in the near future.

The coloured lure of the Viceroy's proclamation is fast wearing away and a grim reality taking its place with stern sombreness. There is no shadow of doubt left in the minds of at least Young Indians that this announcement was merely a clever move to divert the attention of the people from concentrating on any concerted action and to break up the fast gathering unity.

THE SUPREME EFFORT.

Now the question is no more what to do but how to do the one and only one thing that must be done for securing India genuine self-government. Pt. Jawaharlal has already given the clarion and it is bound to meet with a spirited response as is evident from the great enthusiasm in the country. It is being increasingly recognised that we have plenty of good material in the country that can be successfully utilised in achieving our purpose. But we are greatly handicaped from want of properly trained workers. We lack disciplined and methodical work which can alone be enduring and sustaining. However magnificent our enthusiasm and courage may be, however willing and earnest our heart be, all these precious qualities will go to waste if there are no clear-cut channels prepared into which all the energy might flow with deliberation to fulfil a certain end. Among all the organisations in the country the Hindustani Seva Dal offers the best and fullest opportunity for acquiring the necessary training. This splendid organisation has been working quietly, unobtrusively but steadily and unfalteringly under the able direction of Dr. Hardiker. And one feels certain that in the coming struggle the most efficient workers will undoubtedly be supplied by the Dal. So far we have set much store by enthusiasm, excitement and demonstration but very little by a thorough efficient training. We have taken public life and public work, particularly in the political arena, rather lightly. But we cannot afford to do this any more. We need to face the situation with the sure weapon of concerted and disciplined action. We have to remember that those who deny us freedom are perfectly organised and possess a highly specialised military power before which all amateurish attempts must fail as they

(Continued on page 10.)

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT'S INDIFFERENT ATTITUDE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Before beginning this article I would draw the attention of the readers that as this is an article relating the facts from the beginning there will of course be many repetitions for which I hope to be excused.

In these days when on one side His Excellency the Viceroy in his declaration has given a vague promise of Dominion Status While on the other side the Government of India Civil Aviation Department is not even willing to consider the question of subsidy and the contract for the carriage of mails for the internal routes in India to be given to genuine Indian enterprises. The public can easily judge from this the difference between the actual attitude of the Government, and the vague promises. The matter of the Development of Civil Aviation in India is being discussed in the Assembly for the last two years, and the Government of India in the year 1927 made a declaration about the policy of the development of Civil Aviation as follows:—

GOVERNMENT'S PROMISF.

During the debate following the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra's speech in the Legislative Assembly on 1st March 1927, the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett announced that the conditions under which a subsidy would be granted were that the Company to be subsidized should be registered in India with a Rupee capital and with a majority of Indian Directors and should be required to afford training and opportunities for employment to Indians in all branches of its work. With this policy the Government of India were in agreement."

I also quote another extract from the speech of the Director of Civil Aviation in India in Calcutta in the same year 1927. "Wherever the spirit of enterprise exists in India now is the time for it to declare itself. India is right in the centre of the picture and must get the traffic in both the directions and it behoves us to see that all traffic through her territory is carried by Indian Aircraft owned and operated by Indian companies". Accordingly the Government of India called from the public by advertisement the tenders for Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta route in the year 1928. So far I know several genuine Indian companies submitted their tenders. These tenders were not opened in the presence of the representatives of all the companies nor were they ever informed about the date of opening the said tenders as usual but the tenders were opened in presence of the officers in charge for reasons best known to them. Thereafter the matter was brought before the Standing Finance Committee last winter and at Simla in September. The Committee made many changes in the form of Subsidy which were as follows:—

REVISED TERMS.

The Committee approved last winter of Government's general programme for the air mail scheme but made the giving of the subsedy subject to the inclusion of a satisfactory clause as regards the share capital on the lines indicated. The business objections to a condition of the kind are fairly obvious. For instance the shares classed to be held by Indians only would have a narrower market than those available to any purchaser. The Finance Member suggested that the difficulties might perhaps be surmounted by Government subscribing 60 or 75 per cent of the capital. He was then persuaded to examine whether in a company so conditioned a Mail contract could so be framed as to prevent the Managing Agents being virtually masters of the situation. Finally the Committee approved of a subsidy being granted to a company in which Government owned 75 per cent of the voting rights in which not less than 3/5 of the Directors were Indians and in which the appointment of the Directors should be subject to Government approval. Now who would be a non-official share-holder or a director in such a company? A further condition provided that the managing agents should be removable by the directors and shareholders.

HELPING FOREIGN CONCERN.

After this the Government rejected the tenders of all the companies except of the Indian Airways Ltd. which is a subsidiary concern of the Imperial Airways Ltd. specially incorporated for this purpose, and Government never cared to consult other Indian companies about their intentions whether they were agreeable to the above revised conditions to take up the subsidy and mail contract on the above revised conditions for reasons best known to them. Government then for a long time were in negotiations with the Imperial Airways Ltd. but it appears that no definite result came of those negotiations because I think the Directors of the Imperial Airways did not agree to certain conditions being imposed by the Government. After this the Government finally decided that the only best way was to organise the service as a Government undertaking with a simple agreement for chartering by the Government the necessary machines on suitable terms from the Imperial Airways because now that is the only possible way left to indirectly help Imperial Airways Ltd. which is a British Concern, and to whom they seem to have decided to help in any way for reasons best known to them. Though as yet no official statement has come forward from the Government it is positively decided that a regular weekly service will be organised between Karachi and Delhi and vice versa by chartering the machines of the Imperial Airways very shortly i.e. by the end of the current month.

(To Be Continued.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Pertinent Suggestion.

In a lecture before the East India Association, London, on Monday, Mrs. Underhill who has had long and varied experience of missionary work in India urged Western women "to pay their debt to the East in service". She rightly declared that Indian women were "never so open to service as to-day" and she hoped Western women will express their friendship practically "through purdah parties, women's institution and welfare work". The pertinent suggestion made by Dr. Drummond Shiels in the debate which followed the lecture deserves to be acted upon by women from the West who desire "to serve the East". He reminded them that this service "must be offered without patronage". It does happen that foreign missionary workers in the East adopt, in some cases, consciously or unconsciously an attitude of superiority in their work of social service and this attitude is quickly detected and resented by those whose friendship the missionary workers are anxious to secure.

Their Urgent Duty.

We have recently drawn attention more than once to the necessity of extending the air-mail from Karachi to Bombay so that businessmen on this side of India will be able to get their foreign mail within a few hours after the London-Karachi air-mail arrives. For developing the internal air-mail services of the country enterprising Indian concerns, have, we understand, submitted their tenders to the Government of India, but so far the latter have been unable to come to any decision which concern to patronize. On the contrary it was rumoured a few days ago that the Karachi-Delhi air-line was to be allowed to work by a subsidiary of the Imperial Airways and protests were at once made against permitting a foreign concern to take up the development of internal air-lines. Now that a firm of the repute of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. has come forward to operate the Karachi-Bombay route, it is the urgent duty of the Government of India to decide soon the question of the subsidy. They have repeatedly asserted that they are anxious to encourage Swadeshi enterprise. They have an opportunity now of putting into concrete form their good intentions.

Greed or Bread?

What is the primary cause of strife, discontent, war in this world of ours? This is the question which worries a correspondent who writes to us, prefacing his solution of the strife with the following autobiographical detail. He remarks: "There has long been going on in my house an unending and unavailing, but diverting though occasionally vexing, controversy between myself and my wife who is a sweet sentimental thing without understanding or reseasoning." After this certificate to the partner of his domestic—bliss, he suggests that people like Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. MacDonald who are "highly reasoning and reasonable" should "settle their quarrel" by realising that the whole trouble about "independence or Empire, sedition and patriotism" is primarily due "not to inherent greed but want of sufficient bread". He asks them to co-operate in the taking of "drastic steps for increasing the quantity of bread". Let them demolish "agrarian prejudices and idle scrupulosities"—and the problem will be solved. But will the mere increase of bread demolish strife and greed?

The Consequences.

Poet: "Woodman, woodman, spare that tree."

Woodman: "All right. But no more wood-pulp, no more paper, and no more poetry, you know."

Where It Goes.

Brown: "What becomes of the average man's money, I wonder?"

Friend: "I guess it goes to the average woman."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(BY "PILOT".)

LONG REIGN (Bowley) was sent to cover a mile. CHABOOTRA (Townsend) accompanied him over the concluding seven furlongs. Both finished resolutely and are fit and well.

—:o:—

BALDERSTON (Sibbritt) had PANDORA'S BOX (Bullock) on the stretch in a mile run on the "turf". Watch the former.

—:o:—

THAXTED (Meherji) gave indication that he is well on the upgrade when galloped nine furlongs with FRATER (Barnett).

—:o:—

FRENCH BRIAR (Marrable) was assisted by ITALIAN POET (G. Ashwood) n a mile and a quarter spin on the "turf". The former is nicely to hand.

—:o:—

HIGHNESS (Sibbritt), ACUMEN (Bullock) and TRISTAN (Stokes) were sent a good stripped gallop of nine furlongs on the race track. HIGHNESS proved the best. ACUMEN can be made fitted.

—:o:—

BUSHY PARK—late Mario—(Marrable) and SUN ARCH (Thompson) were subjected to a rousing gallop of ten furlongs on the race track. The former finished well ahead and is worth keeping an eye on.

—:o:—

ARCH KNIGHT (R. Boy) asserted his superiority over TYNAGH (Bowley) in a mile and a quarter spin at top speed.

—:o:—

DELTOS (Howell) was restricted to cantering exercise over ten furlongs. Room for improvement.

—:o:—

DE BEERS II (Harding) had AMSEL (Black) for company in a brisk mile gallop. Both moved well and are forward condition.

—:o:—

ROMAN ROUE (Brace) with THREE STAR (Donnelly) and PENETRATE (R. Boy) galloped nine furlongs on the "turf" from "ten" to "one" ROMAN ROUE shaped best and is in nice racing trim.

—:o:—

CO-RESPONDENT (Sibbritt) and CHARMAINE (Bullock) covered a brisk seven furongs on the race track. CO-RESPONDENT finished resolutely.

—:o:—

STARBOARD (Behsman) gave a fair display when sent to cover seven furlongs.

—:o:—

HAMID (Thompson) assisted WOOLWORTH KING (Marrable) in a mile gallop from "ten" to "two". The latter has made rapid strdes to improvemen.

—:o:—

ORANGE LENA (Bowley) moved really well in a dash over five furlongs with KISHORE (R. Boy).

—:o:—

GALLANT GAEL (R Boy), NORTH-WEST-PASSAGE (Brace) and ROMANESCO (Donnelly) traversed a mile on the "turf" (from "ten" to "two") at a good pace. A well trained trio.

—:o:—

GAMVROS (Howell) moved in pleasing style when sent to cover six furlongs on the race track with WEDDING DAY. A horse worth making a note of.

—:o:—

Both FLOURISH (Harding) and TUSCULUM (R. Boy) strode out freely and well in a burst over six furlongs from ("nine" to "three").

—:o:—

TALES OF ESSEX (Bowley) disposed of QUICK TOY (R. Boy) in a six furlongs gallop.

FLYING STEVE (Sibbritt) covered ground in fine style when snarpened over six furlongs on the "turf". Keep an eye on him.

—:o:—

DESERT SUN (Behsman) showed improved from when galloped six furlongs.

—:o:—

ARDLEY (Marrable) was spurted over four furlongs. Looks well.

—:o:—

HUE AND CRY)Clarke) was beaten by KNIGHT'S CROSS (R. Boy) in a mile run.

—:o:—

LADY LUCK (Duckenfield) and LOOSE MOMENTS (Stokes) traversed seven furlongs together at an easy pace. There is still room for improvement in the pair of them.

—:o:—

BALDERSTON (Sibbritt), WINK FORD (Stokes) and a stable mate galloped a mile. WINK FORD was extended but could make no impression on BALDERSTON.

—:o:—

ROSE OF PERSIA (Behsman) and BELL'S HILL (Clarke) galloped a mile on the race track. The former has made good improvement.

—:o:—

BRAY PRINCE (Stokes) beat QUI VIVE (R. Boy) in a pace gallop over seven furlonge.

—:o:—

GREY MIDDLETON (Clarke) and MOOFID (R. Boy) traversed a mile at an easy pace on the race track. The former is fit and well.

—:o:—

ABRASH (R. Boy) moved in good style in a nine furlongs spin.

—:o:—

LE TOUQUET (R. Boy) accompanied FUNNY FACE (Brace) in a brisk a mile run on the "turf". Both moved very freely.

—:o:—

MY HOPE (Bowley) went better than SAUKAT (R. Boy), in a ten furlongs gallop at three quarter pace.

—:o:—

AKRAM (Sibbritt) negotiated a mile and a quarter at in pleasing style.

—:o:—

PRINCE EDWARD (Townsend) was given a rousng gallop over nine furlongs. Fast coming on.

YAFAR (R. Boy) covered a mile and a quarter in free style. Very fit.

—:o:—

AVAR (Behsman) gave all round satisfaction in a nine furlongs spin. In fine fettle.

—:o:—

SARKA (Behsman) beat TIGER KING (R. Boy) in a gallop over nine furlongs.

—:o:—

Both KHUMAYYSA (McQuade) and MANJI (Obaid) raced well together in a run over nine furlongs. A pair to follow.

—:o:—

BAIG (R. Boy) strode out freely in a nine furlongs spin at top speed.

—:o:—

KHALIL BEG (R. Boy) with FAKRI PASHA (Barnett) went nine furlongs at half pace.

—:o:—

MAHARAJA (Marrable) cantered en furlongs. Requires time.

—:o:—

JALMOOD (Howell) was restricted to cantering exercise over a mile. Keep an eye on this bay.

—:o:—

MIJRIN (McQuade) cantered nine furlongs. Looks well.

—:o:—

MAY (Sibbritt) moved in attractive style in a strong gallop over ten furlongs.

—:o:—

AHYID (Diab) and SAIFULDOWLA (S. Saleh) galloped together over nine furlongs at half pace. The latter moved very freely.

—:o:—

SARSAM (Sibbritt) traversed nine furlongs at a good pace. This grey looks very well.

—:o:—

Nobility (Sibbritt) was subjected to a rousing nine furlongs run. Should be backed again.

BUCKNELL (S. Black) showed up favourably in a similar spin. Ft.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

—:o:—

Australian Champion Cyclists' Feat.

Of the many brilliant feats performed by Hubert Oppermann in his career as a racing cyclist, the best he has achieved is undoubtedly is endurance ride from Sydney to Melbourne. He covered the distance (567 miles) recently in 39 hours 42 minutes without rest or sleep and succeeded in breaking by 8 hours, 4 minutes, 20 seconds, the record put up by George McLeod of Victoria, who in November last year recorded 47 hours, 46 minutes, 20 seconds for the journey. When Opperman concluded his long ride he was accorded a tumultous ovation by a crowd of over 10,000 people who thronged the streets of the Victorian Capital to welcome the great cyclist.

Boxing And Boxers.

—:o:—

Contests among heavyweight boxers seldom go the scheduled distance. The bout between Primo Carnera and Stribling at Paris had an unsatisfactory ending. Carnera being disqualified for hitting his man after the gong had sounded. As long as the fight lasted, Stribling was the Italian giant's master and had it gone the full distance should have been the winner on points by a street.

Otto von Porat, the Norwegian heavyweight was also disqualified in his fight against Phil Scott the Englishman being floored by a terrific blow which was palpably low. Dempsey, the former world's champion, as referee, appeared to be bewildered by the turn the fight took and was in consultation with the judges before giving his decision.

—:o:—

CLASSICS OF 1931.

—:o:—

Over Four Hundred Entered In The Derby.

Entries for the five "classic" races of 1931 are given in this week's Raching Calendar. That competition is becoming keener each year is indicated by the following comparative table of entries for the classics of the present season and of the next two seasons:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Derby	338	338	404
St. Leger	340	340	397
2,000 Guineas	249	274	307
1,000 Guineas ...	223	252	258
Oaks	262	293	329
	1,412	1,497	1,695

The entry of 404 for the Derby constitutes a record entry for the race, and a similar state of affairs is recorded in each of the "classics".

—:o:—

WHITLEY COMMISSION IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

"500 Workers "Storm" The Building.

NAGPUR, Dec. 10.

Yesterday the Labour Commission inspected industrial institutions. The Commission divided itself into two parties, one of which visited the Manganese Mines and the other the Empress Mills. To-day Sir Sorabji Mehta, Manager of the Empress Mills was examined by the Commission. He stated that he had no objection to Sickness Insurance. In the present state of inefficiency of labour eight hours day was impossible. He was of the view that minimum wages should not be fixed. He had no objections to genuine Trade Unions.

MILL WORKERS "MOB" COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. R. C. Riley, representative of the C. P. and Berar Mining Association, was then examined. While the Commission was sitting about 500 spinners and workers from all mills in Nagpur arrived, and desired to be heard by the Commission. Mrs. Kale M. L. C., Mr. Fuley, M. L. C., and Mr. Chamanlal, M. L. A., went down and addressed them, advising them to select a few representatives which they did. Six representatives, led by Mr. Mohommed Akbar of the Textile Union of which Mr. Ruikar is the Secretary, gave evidence putting forth their demands and grievances.

The Labour Commission leaves to-night for Cawnpore. A mass meeting of textile workers was held when Diwan Chamanlal and Mr. Fuley addressed the men. A Union of Textile Workers was then formed.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7).

tired profound professor V. K. Rajwade, that propagates the study of languages and their science in a comparative way. The small band of youngmen known as the Dnyan Kosh Mandal is doing its work of publishing a nuge Marathi lexicon Another body similarly consisting of enthusiastic young men is collecting for publication the lives of Manarashtriyan saints, leaders, great men, revolutionaries and so on the lines of the National Biographies in English literature. But this is enough. There are too many to be mentioned all at once. There is no doubt tremendous constructive work is being accomplished by all these bodies, far away from the obstreperous political agitation. Silently, without a stroke of a hammer their edifices are being erected and they will be glorious and enduring.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

HUGE INTEREST IN CRICKET CARNIVAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

Five of the clock in the evening brought in the welcome news of the success of the Hindu cleven in the match. It is said that bad news rides post and good news baits. But—no, in this case whole city was thrown into ecstasies of joy and pride at the historic triumph of the team led by Professor Deodhar of Poona. Wires were despatched in the name of the Captain to Bombay congratulating the team on the unique success. This morning's papers published photographs of the Captain and wrote leaderettes on the triumphant end of the match. Of course, the success was by the whole team working very harmoniously and skilfully. But it is certainly the peculiar good luck of the Captain that his captainship, not acclaimed with joy in some circles, brought such splendour and glory to the Hindu team. Professor Deodhar will be the recipient of honours in Poona at various functions before the first flush of enthusiasm is over.

TWO MAHARASHTRIYANS.

Two Maharashtriyans have returned from foreign countries. Mr. Sardesai comes back from England as an M.A. I.C.S. He is the son of a local popular doctor who is a 'savant' as well as a man of medicine. The other is Mr. N. B. Parulekar who returns from the U. S. A. laden with honours won by dint of self-reliance and hard labour. He was a student of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha of Poona. He went to America in 1923, passed the M.A. examination of the Columbia University and studying under Professor Dewey secured the Ph. D. He is nighly qualified in journalism also. But he has done more than this. He worked as the editor of the 'Hindusthani Student' and wrote about India in prominent newspapers like "The Nation", "Asia" "The New York Times". He delivered more than a nundred lectures on India and endeavoured much to spread true knowledge of India in the U. S. A. After his stay in the U. S. A. he travelled extensively on the Continent and in Egypt and Palestine. He has now come to Poona is being received by various institutions educational political and also communal. The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona is going to offer him a formal reception on Sunday next when he is expected to make a speech. What he is going to do here is not yet known. It is expected that he will benefit Maharashtra and the rest of India too by his learning and by his varied experiences of political and other work in free countries

CITY OF INSTITUTIONS.

Poona is a city of institutions great and small, noisy and silent. Of the former sort, people know much. But of the latter type little is neard. Of this character is the Shiv Charitra Mandal that meets quietly every week in the hall of the Historic Research Institute and discusses every aspect and every little episode in the life of Shivaji in an expert manner. Documents newly found are brought forward. There is also the Mayur Mandal that carries on the critical examination of the poetry of the great Marathi poet Moropant. There has been recently brought into existence the Bhasha Shastra Mandal under the inspiration of the re-

(Continued in column 5).

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE.

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a m. Dec. 12th to 6 a. m. Dec. 13th 1929.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

In conjunction with the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and the New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" or legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

"MUNICIPALITY AND THE CITIZEN."

Commissioner Dalal On Need Of Organised Public Opinion.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO CITY'S GENEROSITY.

The only way to overcome ignorence in public affairs, is to educate our masters and to develop in them a Municipal Consciousness. In the absence of such Municipal Consciousness, of well-founded knowledge of civic affairs, the citizen, even though he may possess the vote and exercise it once in three years, does not feel himself an integral part of the civic life." Thus declared Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in the first of the series of lectures arranged in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House inaugurated on Wednesday, under the patronage of Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay. Mr. Dalal laid great emphasis on the important vote local self-government played in the success of democracy. "As self-government rests on the will of the people," says he, "efficient self-government of a city postulates citizens capable of formulating a policy calculated to promote the welfare of the city." For this he advocates the need for "a living contact between the people and the agencies of local self-Government" and an "organisation powerful enough to represent the public opinion of Bombay City."

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes who inaugurated the series, in his address referred to the lack of interest displayed by the citizens in the Social and economic condition of the people. The Governor also stressed on the necessity of a careful study of the history of Bombay and leave to generations yet unborn a truthful accounts of its progress.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the course of his inaugural address said:—

It is no mean city that you are citizens of. You may remember Kipling's description of it in his "Song of the Cities."

"Royal and Dower Royal, I the Queen
Fronting thy richest sea with richer hands,
A thousand mills roar through me where I glean
All races from all lands."

HISTORY OF LONDON.

Speaking of the past remind me that little seems to have been done to study the history of Bombay in the way that, for exmple, Stowe and Besant studied the history of London. The first named's Survey of London, written away back in the early years of the seventeenth century, has proved a wonderful mine of information, not only topographical, but social and economic. Since his day numerous writers have kept the story up to date, and there are numerous societies in London which stimulate interest in the City and kept a vigilant eye on the activities of public bodies in case they should destroy objects worthy of preservation.

GROWTH OF BOMBAY.

Compared with the City of London, the history of Bombay is very recent, but I think it is desirable that its history should be closely studied and recorded and interest in it stimulated, so that generations yet to come, resident as we believe they will be in a City even greater and more powerful than that which exists to-day, shall know and appreciate what was done by their predecessors for posterity, and shall be able to visualise the way in which they lived, the conditions under which they worked, and the changes that time has brought about. Revolutionary changes tend in a few years to become so merged into the life of the City that their origins are forgotten.

CLEARANCE OF SLUMS OVERDUE.

His Excellency continued:—

Despite the development of the suburbs, the Municipal Commissioner's report shows that congestion is not decreasing but rather increasing; while those of us who have had an opportunity of seeing the conditions under which so many of the workers live feel—and feel strongly—that a programme of wholesale slum clearance cannot be long delayed.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION.

Another matter that has struck me very forcibly during the time that I have been in Bombay has been the lack of interest in the social and economic conditions of the people displayed by the great majority of its citizens. Leaving aside Professor Burnet Hurst's book, it appears that almost the only statistical and social records of the life of the working classes are to be found in the publications of the Labour Office, a Department of Government. Economic studies similar to those made by Charles Booth an his friends, and used in his monumental work into the conditions of the poor in London, do not appear to have been made in Bombay. To any such effort I am sure the Municipality, which is so vitally interested in the health and economics of its citizens, will give assistance.

There are many aspects of city life which require and deserve study.

THE GENEROUS CITIZENS.

Bombay has always been known for the generosity of its citizens. Our hospitals and our schools are almost all of them associated with the name of some generous man or woman who has given of the wealth he has gained from the City to the benefit of the poor, the sick and the illiterate among his fellow citizens, while the response to the Governor's Hospital Fund and to the Sind Relief Fund has clearly shown that spirit of charity and generosity is still alive. I think that the purses of the rich would be opened wider still if the channels into which charity should be diverted were well known and understood. These are a few preliminary remarks to the inauguration of this series of lectures. I do not desire to touch upon the many subjects which will be dealt with by lecturers who are experts in their particular subject; and I hope that these lectures will be as they deserve to be, productive of much good. I have therefore much pleasure in introducing the first lecturer, Mr. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay who will speak on the "Municipality and the City", and I can think of no more suitable subject for the first of these lectures, and no one more fitted to deal with the subject.

MR. DALAL'S LECTURE.

Mr. A. R. Dalal who opened the series with his lecture on "The Municipality and the Citizen". In the course of his lecture he said:

"This is the first of a series of lectures designed with the object of bringing the different sections and interests of this great city into closer touch with one another in order to promote mutual understanding and an appreciation of the higher values of life in our city. The idea originated with the Rev. Dr. Clifford Manshardt of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House who rightly thought that if the various problems of the city and its Government were explained to the citizen, it might help him towards the realisation of his own responsibilities for a better city. It is by mutual understanding and co-operation alone that the goal of a higher civic life can be reached and discord and conflicts, such as those we have recently passed through, disappear from our City for ever.

MUNICIPALITIES AND DEMOCRACY.

"Municipal institutions constitute the strength of free nations", says De Tocqville. "A nation may establish a system of free government but without municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty". Etymologically and to a large extent in actual fact, civilization and politics take their root in the City. The City may rightly be regarded as the cradle of democracy and perhaps its home. It is the laboratory of representative government. Representative government is there put to the severest test, for it is with municipal government that people come most directly and continuously in contact; it has most to do with the ordering of their lives and for its maintenance they make very large contributions. As self-government rests on the will of the people, efficient self-government of a city postulates citizens capable of formulating a policy calculated to promote the welfare of the city and seeing that it is properly carried out by their representatives and officers. When such government carries out the will of an enlightened people accurately, efficiently and economically, it may be said to have realised its purpose.

THE VOTE AND THE VOTER.

The electors do not vote on any clear-cut issues of principle or policy regarding city government or on well-defined lines of party. It is not possible for an electorate to exercise their franchise wisely unless they know the real forces, latent and active within the city, that make for or against the well-being, moral, physical, industrial or political, of the citizen. The people must be informed before they can be consulted about public affairs.

THE ONLY WAY.

The only way to overcome ignorance in public affairs, is to educate our masters and to develop in them a Municipal consciousness. In the absence of such Municipal consciousness, of well-founded knowledge of civic affairs the citizen, even though he may possess the vote and exercise it once in three years, does not feel himself an integral part of the civic life. The civic administration appears to him to be an incomprehensible machine with its notices and regulations, its rates and its taxes. He has a vivid realisation of the burdens of civic life with a very incomplete appreciation of the benefits he gets in return. The remedy for this state of affairs lies in more publicity, better and more well-informed publicity, systematic training in the art of local self-government and the creation of an organisation to maintain a continuous day to day contact with the various aspects of civic affairs and the agencies through which they are conducted.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

It is not my intention to assert that the Municipal affairs do not receive any publicity at present. Because they come so close to the business and bosoms of men, they inevitably receive a certain measure of publicity. Both the English and the Vernacular press play their part in this respect. I confess that I felt somewhat uncomfortable in the beginning when, from the secluded and almost cloistered atmosphere of the Secretariat, I found myself transferred to the fierce glare of publicity on taking up the duties of the Municipal Commissioner. But this is not enough. What is wanted is not spasmodic effort, but a sustained and continuous attempt to educate and interest the public into the problems of local self-government somewhat on the lines of the work in American cities which I shall outline later on. At the present moment, with a very few exceptions, most of the criticisms of Municipal affairs are on destructive rather than constructive lines.

NEED OF LIVING CONTACT.

I understand there is in existence a Municipal Reforms Association which was founded in 1917. Whatever might have been its achievements in the past, that body seems to be in a state of suspended animation at present. There used to be a rate-payers' association once upon a time, but it seems to have expired long ago. Of the organisations representing the interests of particular groups, there is a Bombay Landlords' Association established in 1924, which confined its energies principally to agitation against the Rent Act. There was similarly a Bombay Tenants' Association which took a prominent part in agitating for the Rent Act and prolonging its existence, but it seems to have expired with the expiry of that Act.

WARD INSPECTIONS.

We have recently devised a system of weekly ward inspections under which the representatives of each ward and any other Councillors who may so desire, accompany me on a personal inspection of one ward every week where we can ascertain the needs and grievances of the people on the spot. This, I submit, is a move in the direction of bringing the people, their representatives and the Executive into direct contact, but for continuous and sysematic training of the people in the study of Municipal problems, an organisation on the lines suggested above appears to me to be necessary. Such an organisation must be powerful enough to represent the public opinion of Bombay City. In the absence of any such organised expresson of public opinion, the hands of the Municipality are bound to be weakened in the pursuit of any policy which is likely to be unpopular with a section of the people.

In conclusion, he thanked the audience for sparing their valuable time to attend this function to inaugurate the series of lectures.

THE NAGPUR SPLIT AND AFTER.

—:o:—

Gloomy Apprehensions.

Mr. R. R. Bakhle writes:—

"The dissatisfaction at the practical achievement of Geneva is growing. Geneva itself has created expectations in the hearts of the workers of the world which still remain to be even partially fulfilled. Moreover, the influence of Geneva is not the only influence which is affecting the imagination of the workers of the world, particularly those of the East. There is the other influence centred in Moscow, differing from Geneva in ideals and methods, which is making a strong appeal to their imagination by the grandeur of its promise. We must, therefore, seriously consider whether the results achieved so far by this Organisation are adequate to satisfy the workers and to strengthen the lines of peaceful and evolutionary progress. The "just and humane conditions of work" are still a far-off ideal. Ignorance promotes pathetic contentment, if left undisturbed. But hearts and imaginations having once been touched, it is dangerous to ignore the discontent. It is futile to argue that the translation of ideals into actuality is a slow progress. The slowness of evolution makes the revolution attractive. The workers of Asia and Africa will not wait for many decades to achieve what the European workers may have achieved in a century. Evolution must, therefore, be sufficiently fast and sufficiently substantial for its own safety. If the workers of these regions ore to be satisfied merely by Geneva ideals being dangled before them and by very tardy and insignificant action, we shall not be justified in blaming them if they cannot resist the attraction of the grand, though unrealisable, promises of Moscow and what it represents. It is true that the results will be calamitous: but Geneva will not be able to absolve itself of its share of blame."

N. M. JOSHI AT GENEVA.

In less than six months after these grave and prophetic word were uttered, the All-India Trade Union Congress at its 10th Session cut itself off from its old moorings and took its position, in the labour world, which is far removed from Geneva, its ideals and methods and which approximates to the ideals and methods generally and commonly associated with Moscow. No connection in any shape or form with the International Labour Conferences held under the auspices of the League of Nations; Boycott of the Whitley Commission appointed by the foreign Imperialist Government for the purpose of stabilising and parpetuating the exploitation of the Indian workers and peasants; Declaration of Independence and establishment of the Socialist Republican Government of the working classes; Condemnation of the "bourgeois" Nehru Report; Affiliation with the League Against Imperialism; Recognition of the Workers' Welfare League of India (of which Mr. Shapurjee Saklatwala is the Indian Secretary) as our representative in Great Britain; Affiliation, and a subsequent postponement of it—mark, "only a postponment", with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretary, a Moscow organisation every inch of it; Prospective affiliation with the Third International;—such were the decisions taken and declarations made at Nagpur in the midst of such mottos as "Ten live Revolution," "Remember your Comrades in Meerut Jail", "Down with Imperialism," "Down with Joshi and Chamanlal" and the like. Indeed the Nagpur Session marks the close of the first, and the beginning of the second chapter in the history of the Trade Union Movement in India.

Looking back to the period of the last nine years during which the trade union movement took an organised shape and developed, the pioneers of the movement and the organisers of the Congress can take legitimate credit for the progress made and the achievements secured. After the wave of enthusiasm receded on the termination of the first session of the Congress in 1920, there was for some time a comparative bill in the organised activities of the workers, although the annual Congress sessions continued to be held almost every year. At the sixth session of the Congress, the General Secretary reported that there were only eight unions with a few thousand membership duly affiliated to the Congress. At the tenth session, the register of the affiliated unions stood at 62 of which the credentials of 51 unions with 189,436 membership were accepted. In 1924-25 Messrs. Ginwala and N. M. Joshi, the then General Secretaries, began their work without any balance from previous sessions and without previous record. To-day, Mr. Joshi hands over the charge of the Congress with a balance of between Rs. 3000 to 4000, with complete and upto date record, with provincial organisations of the Congress in five out of nine provinces and with a decent status for it both in the national and international world. The Congress to-day possesses a modest monthly journal, "the All-India Trade Union Bulletin," which has been chronicling the trade union activities in this country since July 1924. A "Directory of Trade Unions," "Literature on Indian Labour" and a few other pamphlets stand to the credit of the Congress. In the field of labour legislation that has taken place since 1921, the pressure of the organised strength of the movement on the Government is not insignificant. In the International world of labour, Indian Workers' delegations have made a name, enhanced the reputation of their country and created a respect for the Indian workers and their movement. No delegation from any country has championed the cause of the coloured workers of the world with such patience and tenacity as did the Indian Workers' delegations. In the British Common Wealth Labour Conference, the Indian delegates secured, for the first time, the support of its constituent bodies, including the British Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress, to India's demand for immediate grant of Self-Government. The high prestige of some of the officials of the Congress, particularly Mr. Joshi's, brought in during the last five years over Rs. 150,000 from foreign labour organisations either for the purpose of organisation or for relief operations during strikes and lockouts. This is a record of work of which any organisation or any set of men, in spite of their modesty, can well be proud It is not without a wrench that the pioneers of the movement sever their connection with an organisation with such achievements behind its back. But the cause is greater than the past achievements.

In spite of this record of work, it cannot be denied that so far as the working conditions and standard of life of the workers are concerned, very little change for the better has taken place during the last nine years. Evils arising out of the systems of recruitment, long hours, low wages, fines, indebtedness, absence of leave, dismissals and victimization, etc., are still there, perhaps in an aggrevated form and the volume of discontent has increased out of all proportion. Strikes and lockouts are on the increase, causing untold miseries to the workers and paralysing the industries. The Government and the Capitalist class are on the whole more responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs than the workers. If only the former had given prompt effect to the Geneva Conventions and Recommendations and the latter had shown a little breadth of vision in allowing the "bona fide" trade unions to function on purely trade union lines, the Communist doctrines would not have appealed to the workers to the extent to which they have done to-day and the situation would not have been go menacing. But they failed to take a long view and not only allowed themselves to drift but passed some pieces of repressive legislation which only added fuel to the fire and made the work of the "bona fide" trade unionists extremely difficult. Repression is no cure for extremism, anarchy or communism. It may for the movement check its growth; but the reaction that follows is simply dangerous in the sense that it produces new symptoms which it may be found impossible either to check or cure. Reactionary policy and rank conservatism produce extremism and communism; and the latter can disappear only when the former are changed for liberal policy and broad vision. The present intriguing political situation has added not a little to the present situation in the industrial field. It is now recognised that political advance is not possible and sustainable without the support of the masses; and some of our politicians have found out that the workers and peasants cannot be won over and used in the political struggle without dangling before them the utopia.

Extremism plays this game well and there it is.

What of the future? It is dark and ominous. But it can still be changed only if the sane and advanced elements in the country combine and bring pressure on the Government and Capitalists to cast off their conservative and reactionary policy and compel them to put the workers on the plane of humanity. So far as the non-Communist trade unionists are concerned, their path and duty are clear. They cannot have anything common with the Communists. They propose to carry on their work independently of and in opposition to the Communists. Parallel organisations of the industrial workers on trade union and communist lines are inevitable for some time. Merging or amalgamation can come only when one or the other is defeated in a fair fight. The ideal of the trade unionists is an all-round improvement of the working classes; their policy will be the same as before, bold and even aggressive; and their methods constitutional and democratic and they include the method of direct action. Their success or defeat will determine the future history of the trade union movement in India. The Government, the capitalists and the public are on their trial. Will they show statesmanship or will they betray the workers and drive them into the cold bosom of communism?

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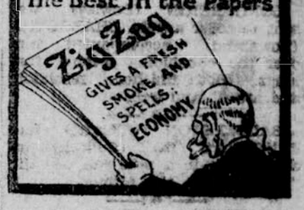

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Total Assets	...	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	...	13,81,00,000
PLUS	...	2,54,00,000
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ALARMING INCREASE IN LITIGATION.

Administration Of Civil And Criminal Justice In Presidency.

The report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1928 is published. We give below some of the salient features of the report:—

The permanent civil judicial staff employed in the Presidency during 1928 consisted of 8 permanent High Court Judges, 2 temporary Additional Judges, 17 District Judges, 11 Assistant Judges, 8 Small Cause Court Judges, 22 First Class Subordinate Judges and 99 Second Class Subordinate Judges. There were also 3 Inamdars and Jagirdars exercising the powers of Subordinate Judges and 43 Village Munsiffs.

HIGH COURT.

The aggregate number of suits for disposal before the Original Side of the High Court was 5,636 against 5,860 in the preceding year. Of these 2,745 were instituted during the year. The number of suits decided was 2,576 leaving a balance of 3,060 suits undisposed of at the close of the year. Of these three were nine years old, 14 six years, 46 five years, 140 four years, 312 three years, 457 two years, 645 one year and 1,435 less than a year. Besides, the High Court dealt with 22 suits under the Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, three under the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction and 14 under Parsi Matrimonial Jurisdiction. There were also for disposal 5,674 Insolvency Petitions. Of these, 1,721 were decided and 3,953 remained pending at the close of the year. The aggregate receipts of the High Court on the Original Side amounted to Rs. 19.11 lakhs against an expenditure of 7.51 lakhs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

On the Appellate Side the High Court dealt with 127 cases in appeals from the High Court decrees and orders, etc. The number of appeals instituted from the Subordinate Civil Courts was 1,765 while the number pending from the previous year was 2,367. The total number of appeals disposed of was 1,560 leaving a balance of 2,572 pending at the close of the year. The report indicates also a comparative statement of Appellate Civil work of the High Court during the past four years.

The receipts of the High Court on the Appellate Side amounted to 2.03 lakhs against an expenditure of 4.22 lakhs.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

The figures of suits instituted in the Bombay Small Cause Courts numbered 34,229 and those disposed of 34,140 and the number pending at the close of the year was 4,742. The institutions and disposals show a decrease of 1,525 and 2,752 whereas the number of suits pending show an increase of 89 over the figures of the previous year. Of the total number of suits instituted 308 were not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 7,342 were valued at between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 8,461 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, 14,245 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, 2,523 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, 1,350 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. The total value of the litigation in the Small Causes Courts was Rs. 76.91 lakhs against Rs. 81.56 lakhs in the previous year. Of the 34,140 suits disposed of 789 were decided without trial, 28,590 without contest, 4,656 after contest and 75 on reference to arbitration.

MOFUSSIL COURTS.

The number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the mofussil subordinate to the High Court was 155,968 showing an increase of 12,155 over the figures of the previous year. The former figure includes 1,612 suits instituted in the Village Munsiffs' Courts. The increase occurred in money suits to the extent of 8.5 per cent. while 8.2 per cent. in title and other suits, the number of money suits being 128,313 as against 118,255 and that of title and other suits being 27,655 as against 25,558 in 1927. The aggregate value of suits instituted amounted to Rs. 522.28 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 52.58 lakhs.

As compared with the figures of 1927 the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the Subordinate Judges' Courts in 1928 increased by 10,043 and 9,437 respectively, the number of regular suits disposed of being more by 653 and those under Small Cause Court Jurisdiction being more by 8,804. With the number of revised suits and those pending at the end of the last year the total number of suits pending shows an increase from 57,675 to 61,114 whereas the number of suits pending over a year show a decrease from 5,521 to 5,276. The total number of appeals dealt with by the Mofussil Courts was 4,975. The number of appeals disposed of by the District Courts decreased by 342. The First Class Subordinate Judges exercising Appellate Powers disposed of 201 appeals as against 208 in 1927. The total number of appeals pending in the District Courts increased from 4,980 to 5,566.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Judicial staff employed in the Presidency on Criminal work consisted of 8 permanent and 2 temporary High Court Judges; 17 Sessions Judges; 3 Additional Sessions Judges; 4 Assistant Sessions Judges; 565 First Class Magistrates; 386 Second Class Magistrates; 234 Third Class Magistrates; 161 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 253 Village Panchayats. In addition to these there were 19,672 Police Patils in the Presidency exercising powers under the Village Police Act. There were also 49 Benches of Magistrates inclusive of four in the City of Bombay constituted from 462 Honorary Magistrates.

There were 211,910 offences reported during the year, showing a decrease of 1,440 over the figure of 1927. Of these 203,271 were found to be true. The number brought to trial was 199,507. Of these 796 cases affected human life, 269 being murders. 33 of these murders were from motives connected with women, 6 for the sake of ornaments, 30 for the sake of gain and 150 arising out of other causes.

The number of cases brought to trial during the year in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates was 22,561 and in those of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates 80,597 making a total of 103,158. This number is less by 7,706 than that of 1927 when the corresponding figures were 22,385 and 88,479 making a total of 110,864. The number of cases under Special and Local Laws was 92,801 or 7,343 less than that in 1927, whereas cases under the Indian Penal Code fell from 10,720 to 10,357. The decrease under the former head was most marked in offences under the City of Bombay Police Act which fell from 50,988 to 42,518. The number of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act rose from 2,201 to 2,347.

CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 117,497. Of the persons tried, 14,598 were acquitted or discharged; 100,226 were convicted; 167 were committed to the High Court. The results of the trials before each of the three classes of Presidency Magistrates are interesting. In the case of Stipendiary Magistrates the percentage of convictions was 56.9; Benches of Honorary Magistrates 96.0 and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly 96.1. Of the persons convicted 7,955 were punished with imprisonment, 84,023 with fine, 26 with whipping; 7,125 convicted persons were warned and discharged; 61 persons were sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga and 913 were released on probation of good conduct. The sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 15 days were passed in 5,021 cases; not exceeding 6 months in 2,551 cases and not exceeding 2 years in 383 cases. The fines imposed aggregated to Rs. 4.22 lakhs.

BEFORE MOFUSSIL TRIBUNALS.

The aggregate number of persons dealt with by the Mofussil Tribunals was 142,108. Of these, the cases of 769 persons were committed or referred to the Sessions and the cases of the remaining 141,339 persons were finally disposed of by the various tribunals. Of the total number of cases disposed of 48.9 per cent. were convicted and 50.8 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. Eighty-four persons died, 326 escaped during their trials and 80 were transferred. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 11,759 as compared with 9,796 in 1927.

COURTS OF SESSION.

There were 1,928 persons before the Courts of Session under trial. The cases of 1,712 persons were decided. Of these 901 or 52.6 per cent. were convicted and 748 or 43.7 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. Death sentence was imposed on 25 persons; transportation or penal servitude on 131 persons; imprisonment on 758; fine on 201; whipping on 11 and 26 persons were ordered to give security.

One hundred and thirty-seven cases in all were brought to trial at the High Court Sessions during the year including three pending at the end of the previous year. Of these 126 were decided and 11 remained pending at the close of the year.

The total number of Criminal Appeals for disposal before the High Court was 670. Of these 596 were decided during the year leaving 74 at its close. The Sessions Courts dealt with 2,320 persons in appeal cases.

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MAHARANI INDIRABAI ON EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I., Dec. 4.

Under the auspices of the Indore Ladies' Club, Indore Mahila Samaj, the Stri Samaj, Brahmo Mahila Samaj, Mahila Shikshan Seva Sangh, Ahilya Seva Sadan, a Conference of ladies was organised, which met in the King Edward Hall, Indore, on the 3rd instant in the afternoon. Among the audience were: Princess Manorama Bai, Raji Maharaj, Dowager Ma Saheb, the mother of Maharaja Tukojirao, Mrs. Tiloltamabai Bindle, Sirdarin Changan, and Mrs. Jankibai Bhandarkar. On the arrival of the Junior Maharani Indira Bai the girls from Ahilya Ashram and Hindi schools recited songs in Marathi and Hindi. After H. H. the Maharani took the presidential chair, Mrs. Kamlabai Kibe, the President of the Local Committee, made a speech in which she explained the good work done by the All-India Women's Conference on educational reforms. She called upon her sisters to join hands with the organisers of the Conference in a constructive programme for promoting the betterment of women.

Mrs. Joytsna Mehta, Secretary of the Committee, gave a detailed account of the work of the different constituent Conferences held in the Presidencies of India.

H. H. the Junior Maharani Indirabai then addressed the meeting. She said:—

"Dear Sisters,—It is a matter of great pleasure to me to be here with you all, for the service of Sri Saraswati—the goddess of learning and harmony. I look upon it as a great privilege. For the last few years our sister all around have been awake to the great responsibility that rests with them as human beings. Towards them my heart goes with all love and admiration. I have read the reports of their Conferences, and the work carried out under the various Committees. All that is, indeed, an inspiring and informing reading. India, divided for centuries in dialects and sects, has been slowly progressing towards unity. All credit to the workers.

Progress is perceptible every year. The last year's report discloses division of labour. The Committee formed for text-books, curriculum and teachers' training, have a heroic part to play; and I pray that all forces working for 'relief of man's estate' are arrayed in the service. As regards text-books, may I suggest that the time of mere imitation has already gone by? Adaptation may go some way, but let us all draw upon indigenous sources with an ideal of our own. The curriculum must be made to suit our circumstances and situation. The urban and rural environments must be distinguished and yet made to suit each other so as to form a complete whole. The teachers' training is a delicate function demanding knowledge of the present with forecast of the future.

All this, however, is a matter of mere detail compared to the one great idea of making 'Home' a potent factor in matters educational. I am afraid, in some quarters, efforts are rushing towards centralization, making the 'Department' all in all. That may end in making the latter bear more than it can sustain, and turning other factors into mere nonenties. Here is a proper field for my sisters to work. New ideas and ideals of education must be taken within to the sacred precincts of Home, and there made a matter of course. As far as our local work is concerned I hope the new year will open with a clearly-marked programme, division of labour, and co-operation with the Department, illiteracy and ignorance are rampant. All sources of charity should be tapped, and a united mission undertaken."

After the presidential address, Mrs. Mhalas, Mrs. Khan Bahadur, Mrs. Sharma, Mrs. Nandial, Miss Clements and several other ladies spoke in support of the resolutions on female education, the abolition of 'purdah', the Sarda Act, and other questions about the uplift of Indian women. The Conference then elected delegates for the Fourth All-India Women's Conference which meets in Bombay on the 18th January, 1930. Mrs. Kamalbai Kibe, Mrs. J. Mehta, Mrs. Inamdar, Mrs. Gole and Mrs. Mhalas were nominated as Indore ladies' representatives.

MR. BANAJI'S DRAFT OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

—:o:—

Replies Of Viceroy And Governor.

Mr. Behman S. Banaji has sent his draft on the Indian Constitution, based on the Independence Constitution of the United States of America, to (1) His Excellency the Viceroy, (2) the Secretary of State for India and (3) the Governor of Bombay. He has received the following replies:—

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Viceroy Camp, India.

27th Nov. 1929.

Dear Sir,—His Excellency desires me to thank you very much for your letter of 15th November and for the interesting article you enclosed with it.

Yours, Faithfully,

(Sd.) G. CONNINGHAM,

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Government House,

Bombay, 16-11-29.

Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15-11-29 and to inform you that it has been transferred to the Political Department for official consideration and disposal.

Yours Faithfully,

(Sd.) ASSTT. PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE FOR BENGAL.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal are considering the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture for the establishment of a Local Self-Government Institute on the lines of the one already working in the Bombay Presidency.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

—:o:—

Commons Complete Committee Stage.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Commons completed the Committee stage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill after rejecting by 279 votes to 21 the new clause moved by the Labour left-wingers reducing from six to three days the period a man has to wait before drawing the dole. The concession would have cost about four million sterling a year. Liberals did not vote, while some Conservatives supported Government.—Reuter.

"INDIA IN BONDAGE."

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Special Bench composed of Chief Justice, Justice Pearson and Mr. Justice Suhrawardy will hear on December 16 application of Mr. Sajanikanta Das against the order of forfeiture of the book, "India in Bondage" by Dr. J. Sunderland of New York. The Chief Justice has directed the Commissioner of Police to be present in the Court with five copies of the book at the time of hearing the application.—A. P.

POSTAL EMPLOYEE ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Motilal Lala a Postal Overseer was assaulted and robbed of cash to the extent of about Rs. 2,000 while on his way to Agarpara station yesterday. His assailants are believed to be upcountrymen who were armed with revolvers. They escaped in a taxi, driven by a Punjabi, towards Calcutta. The money belongs to the Postal Department. The injured man is now in Kamarhatty hospital, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, in a critical condition.—A. P.

INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during November amounted to Rs. 480 lakhs as against Rs. 442 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 481 lakhs in November 1928.—A. P.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FOR COMING STRUGGLE.

(Continued From Page 6.)

have done in the past. We too shall have to set up our own machinery every wheel of which will sparkle and in whose body every screw will retain its hold on the connecting factors with a full tenacity. And for this we need to train and organise effeciently.

WOMEN'S PART.

But in this training and organising one of the most important factors in the country must be included, namely, the women. They have long been neglected. Their proper value in a keen struggle like this has never been appreciated. But in this coming struggle they are destined to play their legitamate part and bear their share of the reposibility in breaking the chains that are weighing heavily on us. Subhash Chandra Bose in one of his recent addresses says: "In our programme of action we must have intensive and extensive propaganda on the one hand and a country-wide volunteer organisation on the other . . . and last but not least we will have to rouse the entie womanhood of the country, for woman must now come forward to take her place in society and in the body politic as an equal partner of man."

THEIR PARTICULAR CONTRIBUTION.

The politics of the nation are the supreme need of humanity in its attempt to scale the ladder of freedom. No one sex can build up a nation. Woman has her own unique contribution to make for the purpose of enriching life so that it may fulfil its own divine mission to perfection. When women enter this field of action they will bring with them those precious qualities that are women's supreme gift to public life, the love of concord and harmony which are so essential for the establishment, of Unity. Every woman carries with her the background of motherhood that stands for supreme sacrifice, protection of the helpless and the freedom of the oppressed. A special effort will therefore have to be made to draw women into the circle of action at this critical hour.

Women have the reputation of being very practical. When a woman learns a thing she immediately begins to apply it to the difficulties, around her. Seeking to know, she at once tries to practise what she has learnt and hence the help of woman in every department of life gives an added value to every activity. And after all if an ideal is not approached by man and woman together hand in hand its achievement can never be perfect.

I therefore take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Hindustani Seva Dal and particularly of the All-India Volunteer Board to the absolute and urgent need of training women volunteers all over the country. The coming struggle is a nation-wide one that will involve millions of women and children and the necessity of trained women volunteers will be very keenly felt. Every country in all ages and at all times has had the active co-operation of women in their struggle for freedom. India in the past has been no exception to this. We have had heroic women who have even faced the horrors of the battlefield. Why then should they not be given the legitimate opportunity that is due to them for doing their share in this mighty task?

CENTRAL TRAINING CAMP NECESSARY.

There is no doubt that a special kind of training will be required for them. It is therefore necessary that a scheme to meet this need will have to be formulated. I suggest that the All-India Volunteer Board appoint a Committee consisting of those women as are interested in this, so that they may draft a suitable scheme and also suggest ways and means for spreading and popularising this work. To begin with, a central training camp should be opened under the direction of Dr. Hardiker where a group a women drawn from various Provinces could go through a course of training and then go back and start their Provincial camps with the help of the experience gained.

I would earnestly request the All-India Volunteer Board to give its immediate attention to this when it meets at Lahore as the events that are developing show that the call for action is not far off.

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I P 737.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 10.

The Wheat market opened quiet but firmed up later on reports of increased Financial loans to Wheat growers. It is doubtful whether the effect will be continued but there was good deal of covering. The general sentiment remains uncertain although some in improvement in the long run is expected. The market closed as under:—

Dec. Option	1.22-3/4+1/2
Mar. Option	1.30+3/4
May Option	1.34-1/4+3/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool Wheat market ruled quiet to-day and prices declined under scattered liquidation. There is no disposition to buy and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. To-day's closing prices for forward deliveries were as under:—

	s. d. d.
December	9.1-1/8—1-1/8
March	9.7-5/8—1-3/8
May	9.9-7/8—1-1/2

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bomay Dec. 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 515/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

	cwts.
Wheat	1,057
Linseed	1,313
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	97
Gingellyseeds	4,118
Poppyseeds	1,384
Groundnuts	23,570
Castorseeds	114
Rice	2,718
Myrabollams	3,141
Cottonseeds	18,877
Gram	855
Coal	234 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Our market has ruled dull to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2 annas per cwt. in Ready Sugar Prices and of about 1 to 1-1/2 annas per cwt. in Forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12-12-6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 7-12 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Nizam Rs. 7-12 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment November Rs. 7/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment December Rs. 7-5-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/- per cwt.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 7-9. per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Dull.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63lb Cargoes 45/6 Loading Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63lb Cargoes 46 Dec-Jan S'ment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 48/6 Dec S'ment Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Nominal

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Dec per cwt Nominal 11

Jan-Mar per cwt Sellers 11|2-1|2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Dec per cwt Jan-Mar Sellers 11|2-3|4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Dec per cwt Jan-Mar Sellers 11|3-1|4

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 8-1|16d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 10.

Cottonseed Bombay ton £8-2-6 Dec-Jan S'ment Paid.

Castorseed Bombay ton £17-2-6 Dec-Jan S'ment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton £18-15 Dec-Jan S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 10.

Linseed Calcutta ton £22-17-6 Dec S'ment Sellers. £20-12-6 April-May S'ment Sellers.

Linseed La Plata ton £19-7-6 Dec-Jan S'ment Hull Sellers.

Linseed Bombay ton £23-5 Dec S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 10.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt 39|9 Jan-April Delivery Buyers. 37|9 May-Aug Delivery Buyers.

Tone of Market: Quiet and Dull.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jany.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275
Banks Selling T T 274 1/2
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 11/32
10th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 15/16 11th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 10th inst.
London/Poris 124.00 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 1/2 10th inst.
London/Italy 93.30 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 9th inst. £4-4-10 1/2 10th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 5/8 9th inst. 22 5/8 10th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 5/8 9th inst. 22 11/16 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 49 3/4 9th inst. 49 5/8 10th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 27/32 per cent. 9th inst. 4 13/16 per cent. 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/4 per cent. 9th inst. 4 3/4 per cent. 10th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. China small buyer. Business small.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 11.

3 Months Discounts 4 13/16 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Call Money 3 3/4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/12.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/14.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|7

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/14

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/0/6

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/6

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/4

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11-0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/0

Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests – what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

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BAYER

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

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Remarkable Evidence

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: "*I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health.*"

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1929.

SERIOUS JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Owners Prefer 'Ad-valorem' Duty To Specific Duty.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE OF "CAREFUL CONSIDERATION."

Mill-Owners' Conference At Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

No immediate action will be taken by the Government of India on the opinions of the Millowners Conference which has concluded a prolonged discussion on the issues arising out of Mr. Hardy's report. Sir George Schuster, will, on his return to Delhi, discuss the position with Sir George Rainy on the basis of the memorandum which will be received from the representatives of the Millowners who were here. These included Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Saklatwala, Mr. Stones, Mr. Geddis, and Mr. Maloney from Bombay, Seth Kasthuribhai Lalbhai, Seth Chamanlal Parekh, Seth Shankarlal Balabhai and Seth G. I. Patel from Ahmedabad, Mr. Deviprasad Khaitan from Bengal, Mr. Sriram from Delhi, Mr. Chambers from Madras, Mr. Tinker from Cawnpore and Seth Todurmal from Baroda. The Government of India's representatives were Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, Sir Arthur McWatters, the Acting Finance Member, and Mr. Woodhead, Secretary to the Commerce Department, besides Mr. Lloyd, a Member of the Central Board of Revenue and Mr. Hardy whose report was the subject of discussion.

MILLOWNERS' POINT OF VIEW.

The trend of the discussion was towards emphasising the millowners' point of view, namely, that "ad-valorem" duties are preferable to the specific duty as suggested by Mr. Hardy himself. The millowners are understood to have pointed out how adversely the Japanese competition affected the Indian textile industry. Some are said to have pleaded for a higher protective duty, so as to enable Indian mills to compete successfully with Japan and Italy in respect of coarse and medium counts, and also to withstand the pressure of competition now experienced from Lancashire in respect of certain counts.

The Ahmedabad Millowners specially explained the keenness of the competition from Japan and gave statistics in support.

Government representatives refrained from stating their point of view, but promised a careful consideration of the points urged by the millowners.—A. P.

Rainy, Commerce Member of the Government of India, in which the question of levying specific duties on coarser and medium counts of cotton cloth as suggested by the Tariff Board as well as ad valorem duty as suggested by Mr. Hardy in his report. All these questions were by way of some protection of Indian textile industry from foreign competition for which particularly the Bombay Mill-owners have been pressing much on Government. It appears that there were two schools of thought in the Conference, amongst the representatives. One was definitely opposed to specific duties, while the other group seemed agreeable to temporary measure in this direction to provide immediate relief.

The proceedings of the conference were strictly confidential. It is however believed that the discussion centred round ad valorem and specific duties, the extent of protection that was needed for the textile industry at present and the neew for uniform levy of duties on all counts of cotton cloth or on coarser and medium counts. It appears the general consesus of opinion was for levying uniform ad valorem duties on all counts though there was slight difference of opinion as regards the extent of duty which should be levied. Imperial preference by the back door, by way of specific duties on coarser and medium counts leaving aside the finer counts which were practically speaking the monopoly of Manchester, was not favoured by almost the whole of the millowners' representatives. It also appears that the Bombay Millowners would like protective duty on finer counts as it will be quite sufficient for competing with foreign competition and it was pointed out in this connection that in this case Bombay Mill owners would be tempted to import sufficient machinery for production of finer counts.

The Conference lasted for about 7 hours. Sir George Rainy, it is understood, was particularly reticent to express the views of the Government in this matter, even though he was much pressed by the representatives. So far the conference has been only for eliciting the views of mill-owners. But the Commerce Member assured the representatives that he would give careful consideration to their views. It is understood that the Government of India will formulate their decisions before the Assembly meets and may promulgate those decisions by an Ordinance.—Free Press

Version Of "Hindustan Times."

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DELHI, Dec. 10.

The "Hindustan Times" publishes an account of the conference of the representatives of the Textile industry in India with Sir George

HINDU TEAM AT AN "AT HOME."

Numerous congratulatory meet ings and "At Homes" are given to the victorious Hindu Team in Bombay . The picture shows the Hindu players at one of such func tions.

CONQUEROR OF KABUL IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Visits Capitol Cinema.

His Excellency Sirdar Shah Wali Khan, the Ambassor-Designate of Afghanistan to the Court of St. James, accompanied by Mr. Usman Khan, the Afghan Consul-General in India and the members of their respective staffs visited the Capitol Cinema on Wednesday evening and witnessed the brilliant scenes of the arrival of King Nadir Khan in Bombay and the magnificent reception accorded the other day at Victoria Terminus to the conqueror of Kabul. It is an Imperial Cinema production which is excellent, depicting side by side the stifling crowds and the exciting batting of the recent Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. His Excellency Shah Wali Khan was immensely pleased to see on the silver screen of the Copitol the arresting scenes of the great reception given to him by the citizens of Bombay at the Victoria Termnus.

"The Champagne" is running this week at the Capitol with Betty Balfour as the dominating figure of the picture. Her acting is interesting at every turn and the gorgeous scenes of Paris revelry are well-laid. "Champagne" and the scenes of recent notable events in Bombay would make a visit to Capitol worth the fare.

U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

—:o:—

BENARES, Dec. 10.

Four Sub-Committees for carrying on Congress work regarding Khadi propaganda, the boycott of foreign goods, the removal of untouchability and prohibition, effectively during the year were formed at a meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee held at Cawnpore. The Committee decided to impose on its members an "income tax" of one per cent as compulsory subscription and recommended to the All-India Congress Committee that September 13th be observed every year as the All-India Martyr's Day in memory of Jatindranath Das.—A. P.

FALSE STORIES DENIED.

—:o:—

Aga Khan And His Wife's Trosseau.

NO MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

"Fantastic Invention" About Gifts.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

H. H. the Aga Khan has authorised Reuter to make the following statement regarding the stories circulated in some quarters respecting his marriage:—

"H. H. the Aga Khan had made it a rule not to deny false stories appearing in the press; but feels it desirable to do so on this occasion. Far from costing £7,000 his wife's trousseau did not cost one-tenth of that sum. No pearls were bought. The story that other gifts cost £60,000 is a fantastic invention. There was no marriage settlement whatever. These are personal affairs of His Highness which would not ordinarily have been denied; but when respectable English papers give currency to such an assertion he owes it to his wife to make a categorical denial."—Reuter.

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MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

Congress Party Not To Participate.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

The Congress Municipal Party has decided not to participate in the presentation of a civic address to the Viceroy by the Madras Corporation on Thursday. The Viceregal party, who arrived at Cape Comorin yesterday afternoon, from Trivandrum, left the place this morning. The Dewan of Travancore, with other State officials saw their Exceleencies off at the Travancore frontier. Their Excellencies are continuing their tour, making brief halts at various places, such as Nanguneri, Palamcotah and Tinnevelly.—A. P.

THE THAMES RISING

—:o:—

Many Villages In Floods

RUGBY, Dec. 11.

The renewal of gale conditions occurred during the night round the coasts and in Southern England, where rain fell heavily. The weather is fine but windy inland this morning. A moderate gale with rough seas is reported in the Channel. The continuation of stormy weather is expected.

There was a satisfactory reduction yesterday in the number of casualty reports posted at Lloyd's. On Monday the list numbered 21, but this was reduced yesterday to seven. Most of the big ships which were in trouble last week are now reported to be safe.

THAMES IN FLOODS.

The flood situation in the Thames Valley is being carefully watched, and all precautions taken. In the middle and upper reaches the levels are practically the same as in the last year's floods, and further rises are likely in the next day or two. The embankment walls along the river in Grosvenor Road, Westminster, have been considerably reinforced since they gave way in January, 1928, and it has so far been unnecessary to issue flood warnings to residents in that area.

Up the river, Maidenhead is almost completely flooded, as are adjacent villages. In Yorkshire, Herefordshire, Montgomeryshire and Somerset, there are large flood areas, and 300 people are homeless in the last-named country.—B. O. W.

STOP PRESS

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Motion For Removal Of President Lost.

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, Tharrawaddy U. Pu's motion for the removal of the President from office was lost wihout division after a debate which lasted several hours. There were few supporters for the resolution.

A motion for the adjournment of the House by the same member to discuss "Government's action in refusing yellow robes to Buddhist monks in Jails" and also the hunger strike by U. Arthappa, now in Rangoon Jail, was talked out.—A. P.

71 French Seamen Drowned.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Paris.—At least 71 French seamen have been drowned as a result of the present storm according to "Le Journal's" estimate.—Reuter.

7 Killed: 40 Injured.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Brussels—It is officially announced that nine persons have been killed and forty injured in train disaster at Namur.—Reuter.

FILM STUDIO ABLAZE.

—:o:—

9 Killed: 20 Injured.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

New York.—Five men and four women were burnt to death and 20 received severe injures in a fire which gutted a film studio in Upper Manhattan while a "Talkie" was being made.—Reuter.

WAR ON SOCIAL SCOURGE.

Bombay Congress Committee's Scheme.

HOW TO ERADICATE "UNTOUCHABILITY."

On consideration of the recommendations of the Untouchability Conference convened by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the 1st December 1929, the Council of the B.P.C.C. on the 10th inst. has resolved to take the following steps:—

—To form a special Sub-Committee for Anti-Untouchability and to carry out the necessary propaganda. (Sub-Committee to be appointed by the B.P.C.C. to do the following in particular).

(a) To approach the Trustees of the Temples in the City personally.

(b) To promote abolition of untouchability by Legislation.

(c) Letters be sent to the Members of the Nationalist Municipal Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding suggestions made by the Council and to take action in the matter, viz.:

i. Municipality to place sign-boards at public wells as "open to all."

ii. Municipality to place Temples on equal terms as to concessions in water supply, etc.,

iii. To make no distinction of castes in letting rooms in Municipal Chawls and

iv. To open Sonapur to "untouchable" community.

d. To hold Bhajan and Sankirtan Parties of "touchables" and "untouchables" in Temples, Streets, etc.

mittee of the Indian Nati Congress sends the followin publication:—

Two more temples in t trict of Satara have been open to "untouchabl Ekveera Devi's Temp (Aundh State) and S Temple at Satara in t of Tilak Rashtriya S

The former templ stood was opened ables" through the of Sjt. Ramkrish Paradkar and w consent of Shriman dhi of Aundh, a v Brahmin Chief of De well-known author Namaskar" system culture. A religious (Kirtan) by an "untouc votee was held in the ten for which the Chief sent proval in a letter to Sjt. Pa kar. The Chief also freely admi "untouchable" boys in his Devi Temple at Aundh (Capital of the State) and instructs them in the "Surya Namskar" system along with other caste Hindu boys.

The Maruti Temple at Satara, which is in charge of the Tilak Rashtriya Shala, is also declared to be open to "untouchables." The Shala admits "untouchable" boys and instructs them without any kind of distinction. Some of the classes are held in the temple courtyards.

TWO MORE TEMPLES THROWN OPEN.

—:o:—

Instruction To "Untouchable" Boys In Temple Court Yards.

The Anti-Untouchability Com-

MILLION DOLLAR "SHOWBOAT."

—:o:—

Grand Opening At Excelsior On Friday Night.

"Showboat", Universal's super production which is claimed to the greatest talking and singing picture, greater even than "Broadway", will have its grand opening at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, on Friday night at 9-45 p.m.

This magnificent picture which has cost over a million dollars has been adapted from the famous novel of the same name by Edna Ferber, the best known American novells of her time, and 65,000 dollars were paid for purchasing its screen-rights. This big sum is easily understood, considering that the book sold in millions within a short time of its publication and that as a stage-review on the famous Ziegfield Follies, it was a tremendous success with a continuous run of over two years.

Laura Le Plante, the famous screen-star who takes her first talking part in this film as Magnolia, the heroine, displays rare powers of emotional acting, and reveals a voice of wonderful sweetness in several songs. Joseph Schildkraut, the handsome and romantic screen-actor, makes the hit of his career in the role of the gambler-lover. Other screen-favourites like Otis Harlan, Emily Fitzroy and Alma Reubens are also included in the cast. There are some rare musical bits by the famous stars of the Ziegfield stage production, who sing songs that are popular all over the world. Most of the gripping action of the story is shown amidst the grandeur and natural scenery of the Mississippi river. Altogether, "Showboat" is stated to be one of the most entertaining films ever made.

SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL.

—:o:—

Benares Women Bent On Reform.

DIVORCE FOR HINDU WOMEN URGED.

BENARES, Dec. 11.

Resolutions congratulating Mr. Sarda and the members of the Age of Consent Committee, supporting the Child Marriage Act and condemning all agitation against it were passed at the meeting of the Benares branch of the All-India Womens Conference.

The meeting urged the Members of the Ligislative Assembly to introduce a bill providing an equitable share to Hindu women of the property of their fathers and husbands. The meeting also urged the Assembly members to introduce legisiation making it permissible for Hindu women to obtain divorce in cases of cruelty, desertion, immorality and certain diseases.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Arguments To Be heard At Allahabad.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11

"Liberty" understands Pandit Motilal Nehru will not come to Calcutta for the Bengal Congress dispute. The hearing will take place in Allahabad on the 13th December. Both the parties will be requested to argue their respective cases there.—Free Press

Lady Sykes opened the Sale of Work of the St. Andrew's Church Women's Guild in aid of the Scottish Orphanage and Widow's Home at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday.

Lady Sykes visited the Seamens Institute on Wednesday.

Lady Sykes attended the Red Cross Ball at the Town Hall on Wednesday.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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